Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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apr. 28, 1865—zz.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office'

Poetry.

BRIEF.

Infancy! a blushing spring,
Violet-strewn and blossoming;
April's sunshine, April's rain,
April ne'er to come again.

Boyhood! sun kiss'd summer hours,
Fragrant with a thousand flowers,
Smiling 'neath a tearless sky,
Chasing life's bright butterfly,

Manhood! in autumnal suit,
Rich in russet golden fruit,
God-stamped, noble, tender, true,
Harvest of th' preceding two.

Age! a silvery winter scene,
Blessing joy-dreams that have been,
White with hoar-frost, angel given,
Last and nearest step to heaven!

SOON WE'LL REST.

BY BELL CLINTON.

A little time—and we shall rest
From all the ills of life;
A little time—and then will cease
Its joys, its cares, its strife.
Each heart's wild throbbing will be still,
Its restless longings cease;
Who'll weep that we are sleeping thus,
'Neath the green sod in peace?

Oh! should there be one loving heart
Thus kindly beat for me—
Refreshing with a silent tear
The flowers of memory—
I'll bend me from my home of light,
If such to me is given,
And be that spirit's guiding star,
To bring it up to Heaven.
—*Rural New Yorker.*

Miscellaneous.

DEMOCRACY vs. AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The Democratic party having joined itself in copartnership with the British agents who desire to destroy our manufacturers, put no limit to their low subserviency to the foreign interest. What, for instance, can be more perverse or absurd than some of their complaints against American millowners or miners? Because of a vacillating policy on the part of our national government, our manufacturers have been in a measure discouraged in their erection of establishments adequate to the full supply of staple fabrics; and, of course, when a sudden demand arises, such as on the occurrence of a sudden peace has lately happened, prices advance proportionately to the exigencies of the moment. It is an invariable law of trade, in all times and places, affecting all kinds of commodities, and applying equally to foreign fabrics as to our own..

And yet the rabid Democrat, whose spirit is peculiarly directly against his own countrymen, can see matter of offence against our manufacturers in those mutations of prices which are always occurring even in tranquil times to some extent, and which could not fail to mark with more intensity the quick subsidence of our civil war. To such an extreme is carried this malignant feeling towards anything American, that even the elemental changes are made a grievance for which our miners and woolen manufacturers are in some sort responsible. The chief organ of the Democrats refers to the recent cold term as a matter of felicitation to Americans who mine coal or make cloth, and whinse in a maudlin way over an anticipated rise of prices, which, after all, is far from being a certain result from such a partial cause. It would hardly be more irrational, though somewhat more impious, to arraign Providence itself for the change of weather which so moves these political philosophers.

Our Pennsylvania coal miners seem especial objects of these illiberal remarks, simply because, after much depression and many ruinous losses, their business is at present reasonably profitable. We should all rejoice that this is so, if not on their account, at least on our own. What inestimable advantages have redounded to the nation, and to each individual of all who dwell within it, from this abundant supply of fuel, extracted from our mountains by costly shafts and steam engines, and borne over our extensive railways to every part of the country. The stimulus thereby afforded to manufactures, and even the incidental benefits to agriculture in the preservation of its wood lands, or their devotion to arable uses, is almost inconceivable. From no foreign source, such as would delight a Democrat to draw them, could come such vast supplies of coal. Britain would be prematurely exhausted in the vain attempt, nor could all her commercial marine convey the enormous tonnage to our shores.

How much better is it to hold in our hands this invaluable source of wealth and strength. Chiefly through its means have we advanced in the last decade with an accelerated pace to private and public prosperity. By its powerful agency were we enabled to crush out the giant conspiracy—for who can doubt that had the coal of Pennsylvania been wanting, the blockade of Southern ports would have been a nullity, and that the supplies from Europe would have doubly strengthened the rebels?

Equally did the great manufacturing establishments of New England add force to the national arm in the great conflict. Clothing for our armies, small-arms in large quantities, and the numerous other articles of military equipment, all came forth in the quickest possible time from the Yankee factories, and gave us a decided advantage over the ill-provided south. Her politicians had persuaded their people that our workshops should be in Europe—and in their recent experience they have had an opportunity of testing the wisdom of such counsel.

But we fear that the moral regeneration of our copperheads must advance much further, ere they can forgive either Pennsylvania or New England for their part in the recent war. Even though the well-being of the whole country is bound us with that of thrifty factories and mines, still the copperhead would like to crush them, because they hit his favorite rebellion such damaging blows. He warms his shins by an anthracite fire, and runs the steam engine which propels his printing press by means of the same fuel, and yet, like an ingrate, stupid as well as malicious, he would discourage the opening of new mines by introducing coal from Newcastle, if that were possible. Had not the owners of coal property in Pennsylvania expended many million dollars in developing these mineral treasures, the copperheads, as well as the rest of us, would have shivered before insignificant wood fires at a cost of twenty dollars per cord, and the printing press, in all probability, would still have been of a primitive formation.

One would think that even the most rabid politician might be mollified toward the interests which benefit him as well as others. The factories of New England, under the tariff of 1842, reduced the price of cotton cloths from 18 to 10 cents per square yard. Their competition hereafter will continually tend to similar results, and when many competing factories shall rise up all over the country, as the protectionists so ardently desire, we shall have our staple manufactures at the lowest possible prices consistent with the pressure of internal taxes. Let our copperheads rest content. New England and Pennsylvania did their best to put down the great rebellion, because it was a wicked and monstrous thing threatening evil and evil only, to all the dwellers in this land, including even the rebels themselves. The national cause has gloriously triumphed, and so, we doubt not, will that other great cause, that of our national industry, seeing that the enemies of both are the same, and recent defeat has weakened their ability to do mischief.—*North American.*

THE IMPUDENCE OF RETURNED REBELS.

Governor Brownlow, in a vigorous and powerful speech at Knoxville a few days ago said:

The leading traitors of the South have already been pardoned and turned loose upon the country, to get up Rebel meetings and make Rebel speeches, and to exert a bad influence. As a general thing, these pardoned Rebels have displayed no gratitude or generosity. They are arrogant insulting and intolerant. Had they becoming modesty and a commendable diffidence, they would take back seats in the great edifice of reconstruction, and not rush with hot haste to control the State and nation. But they thrust themselves into places they have no constitutional right to fill, and grasp with greedy hand at every light and high office made vacant in the country.

Now this is severe language, but the Louisville Journal, a conservative organ, an ardent supporter of the President's restoration policy, fully sustains every word of it. We extract from a leading editorial in that paper of the 2d instant:

"But it cannot be denied that there is danger of the exercise of a malign influence upon these masses; however good their intentions may have been or may still be, by their leaders, the busy and pestilent and unscrupulous spirits that are determined to control them for evil and only evil. These Rebel leaders, the getters-up of the Convention, are not satisfied that they and their rank and file should be upon a mere equality with citizens who remained loyal and opposed the rebellion. Their ideas soar far higher than that. They arrogate for themselves and all engaged in the rebellion great and peculiar honor. They talk, through their organs, about the meed of glory that is awarded to the Rebels by the present generation, and will be awarded to them by posterity. They tell us about the unrighteousness and guilt of the war on the Federal side. They speak of the operations of the Federal armies with illdisguised or undisguised rage and ferocity. They have all words of praise for the Rebel officers and soldiers. They still appear to think, some of them at least, that the Rebels can whip and did whip five to one. They undoubtedly think that the time is at hand when a badge worn upon the shoulder or bosom, importing that the wearer fought in the rebellion, will be as enviable a distinction as the cross of the old French Legion of Honor. They are not repentant but exultant, defiant, proud, haughty, domineering, insolent, and presumptous. They think to carry their heads as high as the clouds. Nay, like Sejanus, they expect at each advanced step to "knock out a star in heaven." They have got a great lesson to learn, but a mighty schoolmaster is aboard.

PERSONNEL OF THE NEW YORK PRESS

The New York *Citizen* gives the following information respecting the principal papers of that city.

"Bennett is sole owner of the *Herald.* The *Tribune* is owned by stockholders, of which Dr. James C. Ayer, of Lowell, is the heaviest. Samuel Sinclair, the publisher, is also one of the largest owners while Stephen T. Clark, the writer of the money articles, and Horace Greeley, are interested to a large amount. The capital stock is $800,000. The organization of the *Tribune's* editorial staff is as follows: The editor in chief is Horace Greeley; Sidney Howard Gay is the managing editor—the executive head of the concern. Cool, able, courteous and energetic, he has not his equal in the State. Roderick Crane is the news editor J. H. Hasser, the night editor, I. N. Browne, the city editor. The financial department is under the charge of S. T. Clarke one of the ablest financiers. Solon Robinson edits the department of agriculture. Geo. Ripley, at one time one of the most eloquent preachers in Boston is the literary editor. William Winter is the theological, Henry C. Watson, the musical, and Clarence Cook, the art editor. The corps of editorial writers embraces such names as Congdon, Smalley, Young and Wilkinson. A. J. Cummings edits the weekly. Myron Fox reads all copy to prevent a repetition in the paper; and D. K. O'Donnell keeps the index. In addition the *Tribune* has a corps of fifteen reporters, second to none in the land. These are detailed for special duty on the police at fires, on the dry goods market, in the Courts, or at Brooklyn, at Jersey City, and all along shore. The principal owners of the *Times* are Leonard W. Jerome, James B. Taylor, Henry J. Raymond, George Jones, the publisher, and Christopher Morgan, of Methodist fame, During Mr. Raymond's absence F. J. Otterson, formerly of the *Tribune*, is the managing editor, as he is a writer of superior abilities. The *World* is conducted by Manton Marble, and he is the largest owner of the concern. Of the younger journalists of New York there are several of great promise; among them Thomas A. Kennett, of the *World*, Daniel K. O'Donnell, of the *Tribune*, and Agustus Maverick, of the *Evening Post.* The best editorial writers, and each inimitable in his way, are George Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, Sidney Howard Gay and Charles T. Congdon, of the *Tribune*, William H. Hurlburt, of the World, and Charles Nordhoff, of the *Evening Post.* The best American political statistician living, connected with the press, is probably Horace Greeley; and the next best is Franklin J. Otterson, managing editor of the *Times*, though Thomas G. Shearman, a lawyer, is a perfect cycopledia of political knowledge and is a very useful man for more than one newspaper establishment. The *Nation* has a subscription of over seven thousand, while the *Round Table* is holding its own in spite of the bitter criticisms it gives and receives. The *Independent* rolls up the overwhelming list of 60,000 subscribers, and the number is daily increasing."

A young lady rebuked by her mother for kissing her lover, justified the act by quoting the passage—"Whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF SCIENCE.

One of the most eloquent men in France is M. Dumas, senator, member of the Institute, ex-Minister of Instruction, Professor at the Sorbonne and College de France. When he rises to address an audience there is a thrill of expectation, and a hushed anxiety to catch the words that are to fall from his lips. He has an entire and thorough command of the niceties of the French language, and added to this a marvellous familiarty with the growth and present standpoint of science. Recently, at the distribution of prizes awarded by the Polytechnic Association of Paris, M. Dumas gave a sketch of the condition of scientific knowledge a hundred years ago, and compared it with the progress of the present day We translate a part of his address:

"1765, the employment of the forces of nature was limited to two motors, wind mills and water mills. Heat had not been converted into a universal mechanical power, the steam engine was unkown. The sun marked by its daily returns the hours in the life of man, but Niepce and Daguerre had not made use of its light as the docile instrument of art; photography had not yet entered into the imagination of man.

"Electricity had neither given us the Voltaic pile, which decomposes the most obstinate compounds, nor the galvanoplastic art, which plates the mentals without the aid of fire, nor the electric light, nor the electic telegraph, one of the marvels of modern times, due to the genius of Ampere: nor the formiable Ruhmkorff coil, the rival of gunpowder and the just object of highest reward. Chemistry had no existence. Lavoister had not yet immortalized his name by those discoveries which explain the reciprocal relations of matter composing the surface of the earth with the same clearness that Newton's laws afford the key to the movements of the stars which adorn the heavens. Earth, air and water had not been decomposed; the nature of the metals and that of carbon was unknown; the acids, alkalis and salts, now employed in so many arts, then only offered obscure problems; the cause of combustion was ignored; the existence of gas, distinct from atmospheric air, had not been determined; the proximate principles of plants and animals had not been defined; their respiration was a mystery, their nutrition an enigma; agriculture was a blind and devastating practice, running in turn the different countries of the globe, and not permitting to any people to fix itself in permanence on any spot.

"The movements, the changes and the transformation which affect the material of the surface of the globe and metamorphose it according to times and places, had no signification for our ancestors. The circuit always in action, which nourishes the plant at the expense of the soil, the animal at the expense of the plant, and which returns to the soil through the animal that which it has lost; those harmonies of nature which our commonest farmer now understands, did not enter into the imagination of the profoundest philosopher a century ago.

"Geology was only inspired romance; the crust of the earth has not been explored; the history of its formation has not yet been written; it was then unknown that in the fossil remains of a rock is contained the infallible story of its origin; that in the history of the development of the globe is revealed the relative ages of the mountains and the clew to the former condition of the Alps and Pyrenees and of their rival chains. Thousands of plants had been collected and named, but Jussien had not yet classified them into natural families; Cuvier had not applied the same laws to the animal kingdom. One could not then embrace in one view the *ensemble* of nature, from the ephemeral lichen which, at the summit of the Alps or on the confines of the pole, mark the last palpitations of life, up to the giants of the tropical forests, whose existence dates beyond historic times; from the equivocal microscopic productions, the last argument of the partisans of spontaneous generation, up to man created in the image of God. One could not, thus guided by Cuvier or Brogniart, mount from age to age, reconstructing in their forms, their aspect, and even their habitations, the animals and plants which have preceded the advent of man upon earth, and which conduct us through epoch on epoch, back to the moment when life first manifested itself upon our globe.

"To-day man has acquired the right to say:

"Matter, and the forces which it obeys, contain no secrets which I do not know, or shall not be able at some future period to discover; the history of the earth has no longer any mystery for me; I am present at its earliest ages; I reconstruct the beings whom it has nourished; I know the precise date of the tranformations upon its surface.

"My eye penetrates the profundity of space; I assign to each star its place in the orbit in which it must move; I weigh the sun; I analyze the substance of which it is composed, as if it could be placed in my crucible, and I can say of what elements the stars consist which decorate the vaults of heaven, even those the light from which requires ages to travel to the focus where the observer performs their dissection upon our earth; I play with the forces of nature; I transform the light into heat, the heat into light, electricity into magnetism, magnetism into electricity, and all of these forms of activity into mechanical power; I convert one compound into another; I imitate all the processes of nature dead, and the majority of those of nature living; I render at will the earth fruitful or sterile; I give to it or I take from it the power to nourish the plant. Life is an open book, where, from the embryo egg to the death of the animal, I read without obscurity the *role* of the blood which circulates; that of the heart which beats, and of the lungs which respire; that of the muscles which obey; of the nerves which convey the order; of the brain which commands; of the stomach which digests; of the chyle which regenerates. In fine, I apply to my use all of the forces and all of the gifts of nature."

"This sketch by a master-hand reveals to us the extraordinary progress of science during a hundred years, and shows how quietly we appropriate each addition to our knowledge, without taking into account the long years of toil which must have preceded its full development. If the next hundred years should show equal results, it is impossible to predict what limit shall be set to the progress of the world.

NICELY CAUGHT.—Some Fenians in New York were trying to coax two green Irish servant girls to "invest" their hard earnings in their "bonds," and stated as an inducement that "all the Irish girls in the next house had taken some.

"Ah! go 'way wid yes," was the sharp reply, "the Irish girls in the next house are all *nagers.*

The swindling scamps wheeled and left at short order.

☞ Whenever you take a drink, be sure you keep your nose above *water.*

"A STATESMAN WANTED."

A popular and widely disseminated misapprehension fixes the Golden Age of the Human Race in the dim obscurity of high antiquity. People turn, almost as by instinct, to the Past, and bow reverently to impalable shadows, believing them to be veritable giants, not only in physical stature, but in intellectual endowments and the graces of moral perfection.—Critical explorations dispel these illusions. The present age is, in every particular, the best and wisest the sun ever shone upon. As the careful historian travels back into the Past, he feels he is receding into mental and moral darkness, until at last he finds himself surrounded by "gorgons and chimeras dire."

It is part and parcel of this fallacy which leads many men in this country to look back to the era of the Revolution as furnishing the highest known examples of patriotic devotion, of sagacious statesmanship, of legal erudition, and of transparent unselfishness, Nothing serves better to correct these erroneous estimates than to go back to the old documents and newspapers and learn how these men estimated each other. Jefferson while holding the highest place in the Cabinet of Washington, allowed himself to speak and write of that President with more freedom and severity than Wade or Sterens have exercised towards the President. His incriminations of Washington, though not precisely of the same kind, were as fierce as any the radicals have indulged towards the present incumbent of the presidential chair. Nor did Jefferson get off on easier terms. He was accused of almost everything except being a christian and a decent man. Franklin shared the same fate; and, indeed, if any body will take the pains to look over the manuscripts in the Franklin Library in Philadelphia, he will doubtless be convinced that however collossal and beauteous the figure of the renowned philosopher may have been, it was part clay as well as part gold. Nor are these exceptional cases. The men of 1776, as a body, were neither wiser nor truer than the men of 1866. The statesman who piloted the United States through the perils of the rebellion, surmounting dangers at home and avoiding difficulties abroad, are the peers of any equal number ever vouchsafed to any nation, in one era, in the whole tide of time. The Generals who led the armies of the Union, if possibl surpassed by three or four grand and solitary examples, standing as monuments along the shores of history, are not overtopped, if equalled by any cluster of heroes adorning any age or country. Even these immortal lieutenants who gave lustre to the camp and court of the great Napoleon are here overmatched. Only a great people could breed such men. And hence that marvellous spectacle, at which the world stood astonished, when the loyal people of the United States, unheeding all the suggestions of timidity, all the counsels of selfishness, all the promptings of a narrow prudence, laid their properties and their bodies on the altar of sacrifice.

That each of the members of the present Congress is pre-eminent for wisdom, and patriotism, no one pretends. But that deliberative assemblies, of equal numbers, in any country or age, ever combined more of those qualities, we do not believe. When the passions engendered by present conflicts shall have passed away; when all false weights shall have been excluded from the scales on which events now current must be weighed; when the questions which now agitate and divide our people shall have received the judgment of posterity; the present Congress will be ranked chief of the illustrious assemblies that have conserved order, helped progress, and resisted an inflow of the swelling tide of old abuses.

It is easy to be captious. It is not difficult for presumptuous men, who have no knowledge of what statesmanship consists in, and who comprehend not at all how the destinies of great nations are slowly and laboriously extricated from impending perils and modelled into conformity to Truth and Justice, to impugn and heap contumelies on the profoundest wisdom. Hence it has happened that not an individual name, nor the name of a collective body, stands today, in the annals of the human race, emblazoned with the peculiar lustre, and honored with the worship of grateful millions but was long blackened and defamed by conservative malice and stupidity.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

LAUGHING.—How amusing to listen to the countless varieties in vogue.—No two persons laugh alike. Every person has one of his own. Laughing is not a science. You can no more teach a loud coarse laugh to become a clear, sweet one, than you can change a tough beefsteak to a luxuriant oyster flitter. Laughing is a blessing. It is the sweet oil that smoothes the rough machinery of life. It is a true sign of happiness. Misery may laugh, but its attempts sit ironically upon the countenance. We like a clear, ringing, jolly, whole soul laugh. Some people are always laughing; the furrows of care don't disfigure them. Others indulge in it so little, that they become old before their time. You cant laugh according to rule. The peculiar laugh that is born in you must be the kind to come out on every occasion; but it is not hard to learn to make a deceptive, forced or disagreeable laugh.—You have seen a large assembly where something very amusing compelled everybody, as the saying runs, to "burst right out." You have noticed the lean, fat screeching and roaring laugh, the still, small silvery, upside down laugh; the gruff base, the clear soprano, and the high tenor laugh the up and down the whole scale laugh; the terrible laugh; the half famished bull dog laugh; the short, snapping, cracked laugh: the fiendish, blood curdling laugh; the straight up and down laugh; the funny, cheery and free and easy laugh the quick and be done with it laugh; the wholesome, earnest laugh; the careless laugh and the laugh of care; the rectangular, triangular, octagonal and double action laugh; the laugh in your sleeve, and *the* laugh.

ANNA DICKINSON delivered a lecture in Cincinnatti recently, in which, among other things, she advocated universal suffrage. At this stage of the discourse several persons rose and left the hall, whereupon the speaker paused a moment and then calmly remarked: "I want to say before another tender soul flees from the statement of the truth, that they may be likened unto our system of measures. One man has the capacity of a pint; another the capacity of a quart; and another the capacity of a gallon. It may safely be presumed that the pint cups are about full, and they are beginning to go off lest they should overflow. And if any others should be moved to leave, we will be able to determine the measure of their capacity with the greatest nicety." After that the audience kept their seats. Miss Dickinson is an advocate of prompt measures. She made her p'int that time, very neatly.

☞ A religion that never suffices to govern a man will never suffice to save him.

FRUIT AND GRAIN PROSPECTS.

AGRICULTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The demands on the merchants of Wilmington for guano and other improved fertilizers is so great, that the agents in Wadesboro' find it difficult to supply the orders for that section. The Wadesboro' *Argus* says: "We are gratified at this demand for the fertilizers, for it is the best 'reconstruction' evidence that can be given of the present spirit and future intentions of our farmers. They intend to highly improve their lands, and make three acres do the work that five did heretofore."

WHEAT IN GEORGIA.—The Griffin (Ga) *Sentinel* has the following: "We have taken some rides into the country, and from personal observation predict the best crop of wheat this year that has been made in ten years. This will help the farmers amazingly. They are compelled to buy a great many things this summer, and those who did not have cotton, in particular, are needing a thousand things which the war deprived them of. A few bushels of wheat thrown upon the market will help them along till fall. We shall not be surprised to see from 25,000 to 40,000 bushels of wheat sold in Griffin in the months of July and August."

INDIANA WHEAT CROP.—The Connersville (Ind.) *Times* reports that the wheat of that section presents a very unfavorable appearance. In the fall it was seriously injured by the fly, during the winter much of it was frozen out, and what is left is suffering very much now from drought. Several farmers intend ploughing up their wheat fields and unless the drought soon terminates the crop will be almost a total failure.

THE FRUIT CROP.—The Meadville *Journal* says: We are informed by a gentleman residing in Southwestern Crawford, and proprietor of one of the finest orchards in the county, that the prospects for a large fruit crop the coming season are unusually promising. As far as can be judged, the peach blossoms, as yet, are entirely uninjured, and all indications are very flattering. Similar statements reach us from all portions of the county.

WHEAT CROP.—The Greensburg *Herald* says: "Some of our exchanges seem to speak very favorably of the prospects of a good yield of wheat this season; the farmers say that the prospects never were better. We would be very glad if we could say as much for our county—Westmoreland—in some parts of the county there are fields that are, in our opinion, worthless, while in no instance have we seen a first class field of wheat."

A Correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Lancaster, Ohio, says:

In the county of Hocking there will be perhaps a third of a crop of wheat; and as to the fruit, there will be an abundant crop of all kinds, unless killed by frost from this time on.

The county of Athens will give but a poor yield of wheat, but a large crop of fruit—that is, from present appearances.

OUR EXAMPLE.

Example has a deep and lasting influence upon the lives of all. It is a living lesson always before us, which is constantly influencing us for good or evil. Every action is a word, for actions speak as well as words, and often have a stronger import. Every thought word act and even look of ours, is helping to build up the characters of those around us into monuments of everlasting beauty or deformity. And thus upon our action in this world there rests no slight responsibility.

As we look back over the pages of history we see how men have in all ages of the world been remembered by their examples. Some have left a record bright with noble deeds and actions, which awaken our admiration and cause within us a desire to be nobler and truer—while others have left us a record black with evil deeds, which awaken our pity for them, not only for the evil example which they have left to posteirty but also when we think what they might have been had they been upright and honest. And as their example has lived after them so will ours, though perhaps in a more limited manner. Although our example may not be handed down to posterity from the historic page, yet it may exercise a great influence upon those around us. For if we avoid evil habits and endeavor to do right in all things, many others will be induced to act accordingly. Those who are younger in years are looking up to us for an example; and whether that example be good or evil, it is for us to determine. If we were to think oftener of the example which we are placing before our fellow men it would not only save them much trouble, but also ourselves.

PERMANENCE OF MATTER.—What can surpass in grandeur those bold yet simple inductions of the invariable permanence of matter and of force. No natural agency, no created being can alter the amount of matter in the universe to the extent of an atom, or change the sum of force to the extent of the feeblest impulse. They can add nothing to it; they can take nothing from it. They may burn, pulverize, scatter to the winds, strew upon the sea, convert into invisible vapor, but they cannot annihilate a particle, or destroy one of its essential properties. Every atom of oxygen that the world contained at its formation, is in it now, and will so continue to the end of time, with all its properties precisely as they were at the beginning. It may have been breathed in air, and drunk in water, and eaten in food, it may have waved in the forest and roamed in the animal, it may have been hewn out in the rock and smelted in the ore, —it may have entered successively into thousands upon thousands of combinations, —and yet through all these shifting forms, and after all these various uses, it remains unwasted, undiminished, and unaltered, without the slightest modification in any of its properties,—the same unvarying atom, changeless in the midst of limitless, incessant change.

USE OF POETRY.—I once heard a man say, "Shakespeare was certainly a great writer; but what is the use of his writings? Would he not have done more good to his fellow creatures by putting one loaf of bread into their hands? President Thompson furnishes a good reply to the gentleman: "Poetry warms the heart, and fills the head with useful and agreeable maxims and beautiful images, sublimes the affections, and thereby enlarges our enjoyment and worth. Moral excellence, in a great measure, depends on exquisite sentiments; a person may have both a lively sensibility and an improved taste, and yet be a bad character, from giving himself up to the dominion of his passions; nevertheless, without this enlivened temper of soul, no man ever became excellent."

☞ A Chaplain of a State prison was asked by a pious friend how the parishioners were, "All under conviction," was the reply.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cent. per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squres	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.0

A ROADSIDE DIALOGUE.—"And so Squire you don't take a county paper?"

"No, Major, I get the city papers on much better terms. I take a couple of them."

"But, Squire, the county papers often prove a great convenience to us. The more we encourage them, the better the editor can afford to make them."

"Why, I don't know any convenience they are to me."

"The farm you sold last fall was advertised in one of them, and therby you obtained a customer Did you not?'

"Very true, Major, but I paid three dollars for it."

"And you made more than three hundred dollars by it. Now, if your neighbor had not maintained the press and kept it up ready for use, you would have been without the means to advertise your property. But I saw your daughter's marriage in the paper; did that cost you anything?"

"No, but—"

"And your brother's death, with a long obituary notice. And the destruction of our neighbor Rigg's house by fire. You know these things are exaggerated till the authentic accounts of the newspapers set them right."

"O, true, but—"

And when your cousin Splash was up for the Legislature, you appeared much gratified at his defense, which cost him nothing."

"Yes, yes, but these things are interesting to the readers. They cause the people to take the paper.

"No, Squire Grudge, if all were like you. Now, I tell you, the day will surely come when somebody will write a long eulogy on your life and character, and the printer will put it in types with a heavy black cut over it, and with all your riches, this will be done for your grave as a pauper. Your wealth, your morality, and all such things will be spoken of, but the printer boy as he spells the words in arranging the type to these sayings will remark of you—poor mean devil, he is even spunging his obituary! Good morning, Squire."

A KNOW-NOTHING.—"What is your name?"

"Vel, I calls mineself Fred, but maybe so —I don,t know—Yawcup. You see, Chudge mine modder she have two little poys; one of them was me and one was my brodder, or one was my brodder, and t'other was me, I don't know which; and I was chust so old as my brodder was young, or my brodder was chust as old as me, I don't know which, and mine moder she don't; one of us was named Fred and t'other Yawcup, or one named Yawcup and t'other Fred, I don't know which of us, and one of us got died—but mine modder, she never could tell whether it was me or mine brodder what got died; so, Chudge, I does not know whether I am Fred or Yawcup—and mine modder, she don't know, too.

THE ENGLISH JUDGES ON STRONG DRINK AND CRIME.—There is scarcely a crime comes before me that is not directly or indirectly caused by strong drink.—*Judge Coleridge.*

If it were not for this drinking, you (the jury) would have nothing to do.—*Judge Patterson.*

Experience has proved that almost all crime into which juries have had to inquire may be traced in one way or another to drunkenness.—*Williams.*

I find in every calendar that comes before me, one unfailing source, directly or indirectly, of most of the crimes that are committed, Intemperance.—*Judge Wightman.*

If all men could be dissuaded from the use of intoxicating liquors, the office of a judge would be a sinecure.—*Judge Anderson.*

THE DISADVANTAGE OF TELLING THE TRUTH.—A negro named Avey, of Putnam county, Ga., who recently wrote a letter to the Memphis *Post*, giving an unfavorable account of affairs in his section, was found drowned a few days ago, with a bag of stones fastened around his neck.

"WANTED."—A gentleman in Omaha, Nebraska, advertises for a "first-rate, tip-top, A No. 1 housemaid," and adds the suggestive statement "that all the piano-playing, fine needle work, visiting and entertaining company will be done by the lady of the house."

CANDID.—The editor of a new paper in Nebraska begins his introductory article with the following sentence: "The object in view in the establishment of this paper is the procuring of means wherewith to buy bread and butter and good clothes."

A newspaper correspondent, who has travelled, over several hundred miles in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, reports that, excepting, perhaps, one field in twenty-five, the wheat is in fine condition.

A great many of our Southern friends are going North. They feel a curiosity to see what on earth whipped them so.—*Louisville Journal.*

Miss Lovely says that males are of no account from the time ladies stop kissing them as infants, till they kiss them as lovers.

"Who is that foreign lady with the low cut dress," asked Quilp of a bystander at a party the other evening. "That is Miss Chemiseoff, a Russian lady," was the reply "and an appropriate name it is."

☞ A miner who recently came from Virginia City, says vegetation is so scarce in that region that two mullen-stalks and a bunch of thistles is called a grove.

How many an enamored pair have courted in poetry and lived in prose.

PATIENCE, a virtue which some people think every one wants but themselves.

IN the march of life don't heed the order of "right about," when you know you are about right.

THE entire assets of a recent bankrupt was nine children. The creditors acted magnanimously, and let him keep them.

A CHAPLAIN of a State prison was asked by a pious friend how the parishioners were, "All under conviction" was the reply.

AN English married lady has consulted her lady on the question, whether having married her husband for his money, and that money being all spent, she is not a widow and at liberty to marry again.

A YANKEE being asked by a Southerner why Yankees always say "I guess," while the southern people say "I reckon," gave the following explanation: "That a Yankee could guess as well as a southerner could reckon."

There is said to be something consoling for every ill in this life. For instance if a man is bald headed his wife cant pull his hair.

The San Francisco comic papers cite the late earthquake in that city as a proof that "the world wags."

The easiest and best way to expand the chest is to have a good heart in it.

The vessel that no woman objects to embark in—a court ship.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MAY 11, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JOHN W. GEARY.

EQUALITY.

There is no subject to which the opposition so frequently resort, as a subterfuge, in their appeals to the prejudices of the people, as that of Equality. When reason fails them, they close their political harangues with imprecations against *Negro Equality*. In public speeches, newspaper editorials and colloquial argument, the burthen of their speech from exordium to peroration is *Negro Equality*. Though they thus constantly appeal to the prejudices of the people, they never trust themselves in an honest discussion of the fundamental principles upon which social equality is based. From newspaper editors and public speakers down to bar-room politicians, they carefully refrain from any such discussion: for with all their professed fear of negro equality, they would be compelled to acknowledge, not only, that negro equality is an utter impossibility, but, that social equality even among white men is a thing unknown in this or any other country. Equal rights before the law is one thing, but social equality is quite another. We do believe that the government should know neither white nor black, rich nor poor, high nor low in the application of the law and the guaranteeing to her citizens of all their rights of person and property. But social equality does not depend upon nor can it be governed by legislative enactments. It is determined by a thousand contingencies dependent upon and within the control of each person for himself alone. Between the educated and the ignorant, between the cultivated and refined and the rude and coarse, between the debauchee and libertine and the sober and upright, there is not, nor can there be social equality. Between the various classes of society there are boundaries which no legal enactments of state or national governments can break down or destroy, their occupations, degree of intelligence, habits of thought and life and a thousand smaller considerations, while they may sometimes admit of pleasant intercourse, will even remain insuperable obstacles in the way of social equality. No one, who has any regard for his reputation for intelligence and veracity, will care to make these appeals to the prejudices when reason can never be called to his aid. As men increase in moral and intellectual culture they rise in the social sphere; as they lapse into ignorance and moral depravity they fall in the social scale, and though family connection, wealth or other extrinsic circumstances may for awhile buoy them up, sooner or later they inevitably sink to social degradation. Such has been the inexorable law of social life in every age and land and nation, since our first parents

> "Hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow,
> Through Eden took their solitary way,"

and such it will remain to the end of time, the ranting appeals of political demagogues to the contrary notwithstanding.

FREE RAILROAD LAW

We trust that our friends in Bedford will soon be prepared to say that they are in favor of a Free Railroad System, and also that they will eschew further dalliance with the "monopoly," which has availed them nothing, and has stabbed our most vital interests.

Since we have been in the same district with Bedford, we have uniformly adopted her legislative nominees, supported them in good faith, and by our votes elected them and yet in every instance where our Railroad interests have been supposed to be inimical to those of the monopoly, we have lacked the hearty support of the members from Bedford. We do not now intend to complain of the past, and are content to "let bygones be bygones," but we say to our friends in that county in all candor, that such a state of things can no longer continue and our amicable relations be preserved. Self preservation is natures first law, and Somerset county has at last determined to put her foot down in behalf of her own rights, though she stand alone in her defense of them. There is no antagonism between the Railroad interests of Bedford and Somerset, save and except that created by the branch of the monopoly running into the former county, and our people cannot and will not consent any longer to have their interests sacrificed, because of that sop thrown to our neighbors.

We disclaim in advance all idea of dictating, or attempting to dictate to Bedford in anything pertaining to her nominations, or to her local interests, we simply state a fixed fact, that the people of this county, will support no candidate for either branch of the Legislature who is not distinctly pledged regardless of the wiles or frowns of the monopoly, to support in all legitimate ways their Railroad interests. We opine moreover too that the legislative candidates in this district will be required—"if not prepared to say that they are in favor of a Free Railroad Bill,"—to give some good and sufficient reason why such a law should not be enacted or at least be submitted for approval or rejection to that fount of all power, the people.—*Somerset Herald.*

We hardly know how to interpret the the above profound comments of our highly esteemed cotemporary. The members of the General Assembly from this county for the last five or six years have voted, in the main, with the members from the county of Somerset. And we further believe that our railroad interests are very nearly, if not altogether, those of our neighbor. As for the Free Railroad Law, we believe we have said more in opposition to the monopoly than our Somerset friends, though we have not direcly advocated a Free Railroad system. Our opposition to the Pennsylvania Central has aroused the people and they, in their efforts to defend themselves against outrage, naturally take to a Free Railway Law. This will be seen in the following resolution unanimously passed at our late meeting:

"*Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the recent letter of Gen. Geary in favor of a Free Railroad Law, believing that if the policy indicated therein is adopted it will greatly enhance the material and social interests of this Commonwealth."

At the time we penned the squib upon which the comments of our cotemporary are based, we had given the subject of a Free Railway System very little thought, since then we have examined the matter more thoroughly. We do not now hesitate to declare ourselves in favor of the System advocated by our friend. We shall support no one for the office of Senator or Representative who will not pledge himself in favor of the adoption of such a law. This law has been adopted in the State of New York and is said to work admirably and we are confident that it would prove of the greatest possible advantage to this Commonwealth. One great source of Legislative corruption would be done away with; our Courts would no longer be the arena for rival railroad combats; sections of country in want of railroad facilities would build up railroads whether it suited any peculiar monopoly or not; the few could no longer compel the many to bow in submission to to their heaviest tariffs, and every community would have a railroad controlled by its own citizens.

If this be the view of our neighbor surely there is no variance between us. Let us then nominate men who will carry out our wishes though ten or fifteen railway monopolies in the State may take a different view and spend a few millions to defeat us.

GENERAL KOONTZ.

The fact that General Koontz is again a candidate for re-nomination for Congress, has attracted favorable comment from the press in various portions of the State. We append below, a few of the many articles written on this subject, which we clip from papers now on our table:

Gen. William H. Koontz is announced as a candidate for re-nomination for Congress in the Somerset *Herald*. We are glad to see the General in the field again, and hope not a single obstacle will be thrown in his way. We are sure he will meet with no opposition from his friends on this side of the hills. It is conceded by all that he is entitled to a re-nomination, and if we desire to do justice to one who has always been true to his party and principles, he will receive the nomination without a disenting voice. Two years ago he was fairly elected. Since that time he has been subjected to more annoyance and inconvenience than the emoluments and honors of the office are worth, being kept out of his seat through the persistent efforts of his enemies as well as the treachery of professed friends. In view of this, we think the General has double claims upon his party, and we hope they will be recognized.—*Gettysburg Star.*

Gen. William H. Koontz is announced as a candidate for re-nomination in the Adams Congressional District. We trust that our friends in that District will give the General the nomination, that he may wipe out the wrongs of the last election, and prove again to the country that he is the undoubted choice of the people—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Gen. Wm. H. Koontz is announced as a candidate for re-nomination for Congress, in the Somerset *Herald*. We are glad to see the General in the field again, and hope not a single obstacle will be thrown in his way. —*Pittsburgh Gazette,*

The above Complimentary notices of Gen. Koontz are cut from the Somerset *Herald*. His nomination is conceded throughout the district. As far as we have been able to learn their will be no other candidate in the field. The General deserves this at the hands of his constituents and we are happy to say that it will be accorded to him without opposition.

☞We shall enter the next editorial convention with "fear and trembling," lest in an unguarded moment by some incident word or action we might provoke to wrath any one or all of that august body, and then, ah then imagine our consternation and discomfiture at facing a Remington or a score of Remingtons. We expect every individual member of the fraternity to have one or the advertisements deceive us. Well, Gentlemen of the press, we have never carried a "pop-gun," so that the mere intimidation of the presence of such an article will bring "us down."

☞The gentleman who controls the Huntingdon *Globe* appears to be very much concerned in regard to the welfare of the Union party up this way. We thank him for his interest, and can assure him that there is not a single Republican in the county that does not fully endorse Congress, and correspondingly express his contempt for the second Tyler. Bedford county has no wolves in sheep's clothing. *Verstehen sie?*

REMARKABLE CASE OF ABSENT-MINDEDNESS.—The Bedford *Gazette* in its issue of the 27th ult., quotes a long article on the Civil Rights Bill from the New York *Herald*, representing it as a Republican journal. After this we shall not be surprised to see the same paper attempt to palm off Jeff. Davis, Breckenridge and Lee upon its readers as original abolitionists. It wont do neighbor, even your own followers down in Southampton wont swallow half of that.

☞The Merchants' National Bank of Washington suspended payments on the 4th inst. The capital of the bank was $200,000, consequently its circulation, under the law, was $180,000, which is of course secured. The liabilities of the bank aside from Government deposits, is estimated at about $250,000.

Soldier's Convention.

The following call for a Soldier's Convention has been called for at Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the fifth day of June, next:

In obedience to the authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city, on the eighth day of March, 1866, I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative districts, and elect delegates, not exceeding five in number, to represent their district in a Soldier's Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the fifth of June next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district, for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above.

THE City of Valparaiso, the Capital of Chili, in South America, was bombarded by a fleet of Spanish war vessels on the 31st of March, and the town and $20,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. The City was entirely defenceless. Commodore Rogers, and Gen. Kilpatrick, American Minister to Chili, offered to interfere in defence of the town, and so did the French Minister, but the British Admiral and the British Minister refused to co-operate with them, and backed out at the last moment. Valparaiso is said to have been one of the most beautiful cities in South America. The quarrel between Spain and Chili grew out of a contested right of possession to the Chinca Guano Islands.

THE STATE REGIMENTAL FLAGS.

Committee in Charge of their Reception, July 4, 1866.—Call for a Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements.

INDIANA, PA., May 1st 1866.

His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR—At the meeting of those members and officers of the legislature, at its late session, and of officers in the Executive Department at Harrisburg, who have lately been in the military service of the United States, held in the capitol at Harrisburg, on the 10th inst., at the instance of your Excellency to adopt measures in aid of the reception, for preservation among the archives of the State, of the flags that were presented by the State to, and carried by the different regiments Pennsylvania gave to the army that suppressed "the rebellion," it was

Resolved, That the ceremony of the reception, for preservation among the State archives, of the flags that were presented by the State to the Pennsylvania regiments in the late war against the rebellion, be conducted by His Excellency, Governor A. G. Curtin, on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1866, in Independence Square, Philadelphia, and the Chairman of this meeting shall appoint a committee, representing the different military divisions of the Commonwealth, of persons who have lately been in the military service of the United States, to assist his Excellency, the Governor, in inaugurating and conducting the ceremony of the flag reception."

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, I have the honor to suggest to your Excellency the following persons as a committee:

First Division.—General Hector Tyndal, of Philadelphia; General J. W. Hoffmann, Philadelphia; General C. H. T. Collis, Philadelphia; General Joshua T. Owens, Philadelphia; Col. Peter A. Lyle, Philadelphia; Colonel Peter C. Ellmaker, Philadelphia; Colonel W. McCandless, Philadelphia; Colonel Chapman Biddle, Philadelphia; Colonel E. R. Biles, Philadelphia.

Second Division—General John R. Brooke, Pottstown; General W. W. H. Davis, Doylestown; General M. R. M'Clennan, Norristown; Colonel Wm. C. Talley, Media.

Third Division—General G. Pennypacker, West Chester; Col. E. Franklin, Lancaster.

Fourth Division—Colonel John W. Schall, York; Major R. H. Bell, Gettysburg.

Fifth Division—General Thomas J. Jordan Harrisburg; Colonel G. W. Alexander, Reading; Major John Gotshall, Harrisburg.

Sixth Division—General James Naugle, Pottsville; General Charles Albright, Mauch Chunk.

Seventh Division—General J. L. Selfridge, Bethlehem; Colonel William H. Armstrong, Easton.

Eighth Division—General C. C. M'Cormick Milton; General W. H. M'Call, Lewisburg.

Ninth Division—Colonel H. M. Hoyt, Wilkesbarre; Col. W. H. Ent, Bloomsburg.

Tenth Division—Col. C. W. Tyler, Montrose; Capt. Jos. Atkins, Hawley P. O.

Eleventh Division—Colonel C. A. Lyman, Lock Haven; Major Thomas Chamberlain, Muncy.

Twelfth Division—Colonel J. B. Knox, Clarion; Capt. Warren Cowles, Smethport.

Thirteenth Division—General H. I. Madill, Towanda; General R. C. Cox, Liberty, Tioga county.

Fourteenth Division—General James A. Beaver, Bellefonte; Colonel Thomas F. McCoy, Lewistown; Captain Brice X. Blair, Huntingdon.

Fifteenth Division—Col. R. M. Henderson, Carlisle; Colonel W. D. Dickson, St. Thomas, Franklin county.

Sixteenth Division—Colonel John P. Linton, Johnstown; Colonel John H. Filler, Bedford.

Seventeenth Division—Gen. Richard Coulter, Greensburg; Col. T. F. Gallagher, New Alexandria, Westmorland county; Capt. A. S. Fuller, Uniontown.

Eighteenth Division.—Gen. J. S. Negley, Pittsburgh; General T. A. Rowley, Pittsburgh; General A. L. Pearson, Pittsburgh; General J. B. Switzer, Pittsburgh; Colonel John P. Glass, Pittsburgh; Colonel W. Sirwell, Kittanning; Colonel D. S. Porter, Indiana.

Nineteenth Division.—General John S. Littel, Beaver; Chaplain R. Audley Browne, New Castle; Colonel Adoniram J. Warner, West Middlesex, Mercer county.

Twentieth Division.—General J. L. Brown, Erie; General John Walker, Erie; General A. B. McCalmont, Franklin; Colonel H. S. Hidekooper, Meadville.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
HARRY WHITE.

HEADQUARTERS PENN'A. MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, May 2, 1866.

The committee representing the several Military Divisions of the Commonwealth, appointed to assist the Governor in inaugurating and conducting the ceremony of the *Flag Reception*, on the fourth day of July, next, will meet, at the county court room, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 12th of May, inst., at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of making definite arrangements for the occasion. By order of the Governor.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

THE WHEAT CROP.—Our information from every quarter, if we except limited regions, assures us of the unusually promising appearance of the wheat crop. We do not refer merely to Pennsylvania or adjoining States, but to every wheat growing-section of the country. Even in the States lately in rebellion, where this grain is cultivated to any extent, the same accounts of glowing prospects reach us. In California the spring is very forward, and all growing crops wear a most encouraging appearance. In Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan—three of our coldest States—the crop is said to be as promising as for many years. There was a comparatively small amount of snow fell the past winter, and though the frost has been severe, it was not so long continued as customary. In virginia, where a few weeks ago the wheat crop was supposed to be a total failure, the late favorable weather has so much hanged the prospect as to promise a partial crop. This is said to be owing to the recent adoption of the drilling system which, burying the seed deeper and more uniformly, has gvien a crop, where, under the old broadcast system, none could have been expected. We have heard no complaints about the wheat in western New-York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri; &c., which is a good sign that there is no ground for complaint, as nobody is so ready to sound the alarm of short crops as the grain speculator of the west.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

AN attempt to assassinate the Emperor or Czar of Russia, very similar to the assassination of President Lincoln, was made recently. A Russian land-owner, who considered himself injured by the emancipation of the serfs, watched his opportunity, and as the Emperor was entering his carriage at St. Petersburgh, discharged a pistol within a few feet of his intended victim. The shot would probably have taken effect but for a peasant who stood by, and who turned aside the assassin's arm while in the act of firing. The ball, although passing close to the Czar, missed its aim. The peasant has been ennobled. The cursed greed of slavery was, as in the case of Lincoln, the motive for the dastardly act.

Hon. Cornelius Cole, the new Senator from California, is in Washington, and states that a great majority of the people of the Golden Commonwealth stand steadily with Congress and that if an election were to be held to morrow the report of the Committee on Reconstruction would be overwhelmingly sustained.

THE report sent by the Associated Press of the opinions expressed by the several Secretaries at the late Cabinet meeting upon the plan of Reconstruction proposed by the Committee of Fifteen, is said to have emanated from Mr. Seward, one object being to put Mr. Stanton in a false position before the country. The special dispatches from Washington all agree in representing that Mr. Stanton *favored* the Congressional plan, instead of opposing it.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Major James Gleason, A. Q. M., has returned from an inspection tour over the battle fields of Northern Virginia. Along the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, from Alexandria to the Rappahannock about a thousand graves of United States soldiers were discovered, and in Culpepper alone upwards of three thousand were found It is intended to remove all the remains north of the Rappahannock to the cemetery at Arlington, and to locate a national cemetery somewhere in Culpepper county for those buried south of that river.

RADICAL OUTRAGES.—Eleven Northern societies, all of them under the management of aphorred radicals, and supported by the contributions of those Republicans "who so fiercely hate the South," have employed during the last year, and are now maintaining, in the Southern States, seven hundred and sixty teachers, every one of whom has orders to teach all the white children within reach.

The President has ordered pardons to be issued to all North Carolinians who had applications or petitions on file and directed them to be completed and sent to the petitioners. This included all the petitions from that State on file in the office of the Attorney General several hundred in number.

OUTRAGES ON THE FREEDMEN.—Under the above head the New York *Tribune* has the following special despatch from Washington: "The President has prohibited General Howard from giving any information relative to outrages committed by Southern whites on the freedmen.

Letters have been received by distinguished Senators and Representatives from leading Southern citizens, earnestly accepting the report of the Committee on Reconstruction, and calling upon Congress to pass it at the earliest possible moment.

Washington, May 4.—The bill for the admission of Colorado, which passed the House yesterday, was sent to the President to day There is no doubt of his singning it, as he sent a message to Congress asking for its admission.

The President pardoned sixty seven rebels on Monday. "Treason is a crime and must be punished!"—*Exchange.*

IN the United States Court at Newbern, N. C., a white man has just been convicted of passing counterfeit money, the principal witness against him being a negro.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

rritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

LOCAL

BOUNTY FOR VATERANS.

The Legislature at its late session passed a law giving veterans who were accredited to districts in this State and received no

LOCAL BOUNTY,

a VERERAN BOUNTY of $300.

Veterans who received no local bounty will please note this; all those applying to us will find us ready to collect it promptly for them.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Claim Agents.

Bedford, April 27, tf.

GEARY! CLYMER

We have Photographs, large and small, of Geary and Clymer. Agents wanted to sell them. Send 75 cents for specimen copies by mail, postage paid. Address BARTLESON & CO.
may4:2m 611 Chestnut street.

CANVASSERS WANTED, at $200 per month.

We want reliable agents (none other) male and female to take the exclusive agency in every county and township in the U.S. to sell the Photograph Family Record, a work which every family will buy. It is bound like an album bu ha printed blank page opposite each photogr aphs for a complete record of the husband, wife and, each child of a family; also containing marriage certificate, and pages for military history of any member of the family. Nothing like it ever published and no work that agents can sell so readily. Old canvassers and others should send for circulars and terms. It is necessary to have copies of the work to canvass with; price by express $2 50, $3 50 and $7 00 (3 styles); money may be sent by mail. Name the townships wanted. Address

BARTLESON & CO.,
mar30:2m 611 Chestnut st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business, under the name of D. F. Buck & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to settle immediately.

D. F. BUCK.
C. L. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 19, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by D. F. Buck & Son, wishes to say to his friends, that feeling grateful for past favors, he begs a continuance of the same, and will sell goods cheap for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. C. L. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 30, 1866:3m.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The undersigned Commissioners of Bedford county, will let, on Friday, May 18th 1866, to the lowest and best bidder, roofed bridge to be built across the Juniata, near Geo. Roades' mill in Liberty township. Plan and specifications can be seen at our office in Bedford, or on the premises on the day of letting.

GEORGE ROADES,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
M. S. RITCHEY.

Attest: John G. Fisher, clerk Apl 13, 5t.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

The undersigned has just received, and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of DRY LUMBER, BUILDING STUFF, SHINGLES, LATH, and material generally kept in a first class Lumber Yard. Orders promptly attended to

CHAS. H. ANDERSON'
b23:3m Huntingdon, Pa

O YES! O YES!

The subscriber having taken out Auctioneer's License tenders his services to all those who desire an auctioneer. All letters addressed to him at Bedford will reach him, and receive prompt attention. MARTIN MILLBURN.
Bedford, Pa., March 2:3m.

HORSE DEAEERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1y

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices: can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

jan12:4y

B. J. WILLIAMS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADEPLHIA
manufacturer of
VENETIAN BLINDS AND
WINDOW SHADES,

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the Lowest Cash prices.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

ap6:2m.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Artemas Bennet, late of Southampton township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them; properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. S. BENNET,
ARTEMAS S. BENNET,
ap20:6t Executors.

ESTATE OF NATHAN H. WOLF, dec'd

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executors, living in St. Clair township. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WOLF,
THOS. McCOY,
apl6:6t Executors.

NOTICE *TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.*—Persons who subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first instalment, fifty per cent of the amount subscribed, without delay. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground and ready to operate and the money must be forthcoming. By order of the Company.

GEORGE W. GUMP,
mar2:3m President.

WANTED—AGENTS—To canvass for the "Soldier's Individual Memorial." Great inducements offered than by any other published. Agents have an entire monopoly in the territory assigned them, as there has been nothing of the kind yet introduced. Meets with universal approval, is ornamental, also a record of value to those who have served in our country's defense, and to friends of deceased soldiers. For circulars, &c., address, enclosing stamp, B. C. BAKER, Columbus, O., Lock Box 978. Apl. 13, 1mo.

AGENTS WANTED!

To sell the Great American Puzzles, the cheapest and most wonderful puzzles of the age. Agents can readily make from $10 to $20 per day. I will give any agent $100 if he will sell 50,000. Send 30 cents for sett of puzzles. All orders sent by mail free. PHILIP HILL, Importer of Fancy Goods, 259 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Ladies' Needle Book, containing 100 of, the best Needle. Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. April 13:1mo.

DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION!

Wanted, one or two men, in Bedford and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or leg, to sell *Wadsworth's Water Proof Arnica Healing Plaster*, the *best* and *cheapest* Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Address with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia, Pa. N. B.—All agents and peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above. Ap. 13:3m.

WANTED! Agents. Male and Female at $75 to $150 per month to sell the Celebrated

Common Sense Family Sewing Machine

PRICE $18.00.

This Machine will do all kinds of work equal to the high priced Machines, and is the only practical and reliable Cheap sewing Machine in the world. Send for discriptive Circulars. Address SECOMB & CO, Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio.

April 27 1m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We are now sending bills to all persons whose indebtedness to B. F. M'NIEL, for subscription, exceeds fifty cents. We hope the persons receiving bills will promptly remit the amount and relieve us from the unpleasant duty of adding costs, which we shall be obliged to do if payment is any longer delayed. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

edc8

AN OLD SONG SET TO A NEW TUNE
☞1866.☜

As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
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"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
EXTERMINATORS,

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"Only infallable remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞!!! BEWARE! !! of all worthless imitations,
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞Address, **HENRY R. COSTAR.**
482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold in Bedford, Pa.
☞By Dr. B. F. HARRY,
And all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendents not less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unlesss this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTARS" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore, Mich. Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminator, We have used it to our satisfaction; and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing: but "Costar's article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, Ohio, Gazette.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

A VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST.—Speaking of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator—"more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin that would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer."—*Lancaster, Wis. Herald.*

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞Sold in Bedford, by Dr. B. F. Harry, and all Druggists and Dealers. Ap. 13, 4mo.

J. L. LEWIS,

Having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by H. C. Reamer, takes pleasnre in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the Cities, with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
and CHIMNEYS.

Best brands of
CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c. &c.

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care. General assortment of

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of

PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

consisting of the best perfumes of the day—Colone, Soaps, Preparations for the hair, complexion and teeh; Camphor oil for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair brushes, Combs, Port Monies, &c. &c. &c.

Of STATIONARY there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Cap, and Mourning Paper. Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c. &c. Also a large quantity of books, which will be sold very cheap.

Best quality of COAL OIL to be found in the market, Coal oil Lamps, Hinge burners, can be lighted without removing the chimney, all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning coal oil. Lamp Chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp shades of beautiful patterns.

HOWE'S FAMILY DYE COLORS—the shades being light brown drab, snuff brown, dark brown, light and dark blue, light and dark green, yellow, pink, orange, royal purple, scarlet, maroon, magenta, cherry and black.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC REMEDIES.

CIGARS of best brands. Smokers can rely on a good cigar.

TOBACCO: Rose Smoking Tobacco, Michigan and Solace fine cut, Natural Leaf, Twist and Fig Plug.

Finest and purest FRENCH CONFECTIONS.

PURE DOMESTIC WINES, consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry, for medicinal use.

The attention of Physicians is invited to the stock of Drugs and Medicines, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country merchant's orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable terms.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, Physicians can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Bedford, Feb. 9, 1866.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the drugs, instruments, &c., of Dr. A. S. Smith, of Pattonsville, Bedford co., I offer my services to the citizens of that place, and the community generally. J. A. ROYER.

Pattonsville, April 17.

To my old friends of Pattonsville and those of the vicinity who have reposed confidence in me as a Physician, owing to my recent calamity, unfitting me at present to practice medicine, I have disposed of my medicines and library to Dr. Royer. I most cordially recommend him as a Physician every way fitted to fill all the wants of the community. A. S. SMITH.

Pattonsville, April 17:tf

LIST OF RETAILERS.

A list of venders of Foreign and Domesti Merchandise in the County of Bedford, for the year 1866, as appraised and classified by the appraiser of mercantile taxes:

Names.	*Class.*	*Taxes*
Bedford Borough.		
Mrs. V B Tate, store,	14	$7 00
M. & G. Reimund, store,	14	7 00
G R & W Oster, "	13	10 00
A B Cramer & Co "	13	10 00
T H & N G Lyons "	14	7 00
Peter A Reed "	14	7 00
Mrs M Fetterly "	14	7 00
S & W shuck "	14	7 00
do do fancy "	14	7 00
Robert Fyan "	14	7 00
J M Shoemaker "	14	7 00
Wm Hartley, hardware,	14	7 00
Geo Blymire & Son	14	7 00
D Mc Blymire & Co	14	7 00
B F Harry, drugs,	14	7 00
J L Lewis, "	14	7 00
Defibaugh & Fisher	14	7 00
J H Hutton	14	7 00
Isaac Lepple, clothing	14	7 00
Mrs Carn & Co	14	7 00
Mrs Shafer & Diehl	14	7 00
Hammond & Riffle	14	7 00
George Murdorff	14	7 00
Mrs E V Mowry, fancy	14	7 00
Miss Urilla Smith	14	7 00
Jacob Bollinger, confectionery,	14	7 00
Henry Irwin, store,	14	7 00
H C Reamer, grocery,	14	7 00
John G Minnich, eating house,	14	10 00
David Brode, " "	14	10 00
McMullen & Co " "	14	10 00
Rupp, Shannon & Co., bankers,		10 00
Reed & Schell,		10 00
John Harris, eating house,		10 00
Smith & Berkstresser, store,	14	7 00
Bedford Township.		
John Yont, distillery,		15 00
Bedford Mineral Springs, ten pins,		7 50
Do do do billiards,		7 50
Wm Wolf, confectionery		5 00
Peter H Reed, store,	14	7 00
Broad Top Township.		
Eichelberger & Lowry, store,	14	7 00
Langdon & Glezier, store,	14	7 00
Alfred Evans, confectionery		5 00
D Dunn	14	7 00
R B Wigton, store,	14	7 00
Richard Langdon, store,	14	7 00
Mr Chilcott "	14	7 00
Frazer & Brother		7 00
D Roland, store,	14	7 00
Magahan, eating house,		10 00
W D Reese, " "		10 00
Cumberland Valley Townshp.		
D K Anderson, store,	14	7 00
Wm Laney "	14	7 00
Notingham & Co, distillery,		15 00
Colerain Township.		
A C James, store,	14	7 00
Heltzell "	14	7 00
Adam Diehl "	14	7 00
Hopewell Township.		
Wm Seypher, store,	14	7 00
Wm Grove, eating house,		10 00
Harrison Township.		
Valentine B. Wertz, store,	14	7 00
James M Shoemaker, "	14	7 00
Juniata Township.		
Mowry & Zeigler, store,	14	7 00
Geo Gardill, "	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan, "	14	7 00
Do do. distillery,		15 00
John Hughes "		15 00
Wm Kyser, store,	14	7 00
Joseph Foller,	14	7 00
John Markle, store,	14	7 00
Napier Township.		
saml Hefner, store,	14	7 00
G W Blackburn	14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Township.		
Andrew Baker, store,	14	7 00
A L Bechoefer "	14	7 00
J W Ricketson "	14	7 00
Jacob Brenneman, store	14	7 00
D F Keagy, store	14	7 00
Holsinger & Stover, store,	14	7 00
Christ Stover, confections,		5 00
South Woodberry Township.		
Wm Aaron, store,	14	7 00
Samuel Oster, "	14	7 00
Geo Kauffman "	14	7 00
C L Buck, "	14	7 00
Robert Ralston, confectionery,	14	7 00
East Providence Township.		
D A T Black, store,	14	7 00
John Nycum & Son, store	14	7 00
John Lauderbaugh "	14	7 00
Bloody Run Borough.		
Jac Stevens, eating house,		10 00
Chas Blake, do		10 00
Do. do. store,	14	7 00
Gump, Baughman&Co, hardware	14	7 00
Jas Barndollar & Son	14	7 00
Andrew Shroyer, eating house		10 00
J B Williams, store,	13	10 00
John D Lucas, eating house,		10 00
Thos Richey, store,	14	7 00
Harriet Schooley, eating house,		10 00
Saml Jaffa, clothing store,	14	7 00
Wm States & Co, store	14	7 00
Mrs J A Mann,	14	7 00
Mrs John Shuck, eating house,		10 00
West Providence Township.		
John Gilbaugh, store,	14	7 00
Henry Allen, grocery,	14	7 00
John M Barndollar	14	7 00
Southampton Townsnip.		
Hugh Wilson, store,	14	7 00
Jared Hanks, "	14	7 00
J M Percell "	14	7 00
Laban Johnston	14	7 00
Henry C. Lashley	14	7 00
Snake Spring Township.		
Wm Lysinger, confectionery		5 00
Liberty Township.		
Mrs. Fockler & Son, store,	14	7 00
Lewis Putt, "	14	7 00
Jacob Eichelberger	14	7 00
Londonderry Township.		
James C. Devore, store,	14	7 00
Jacob Evans "	14	7 00
Thomas K. Porter "	14	7 00
Monroe Township.		
James R. O'Neal, store,	14	7 00
Danl Fletcher "	14	7 00
Asa M Williams "	14	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
Connelly & Mullen, store,	14	7 00
John S Schell "	14	7 00
Black & Border "	14	7 00
Miller & Robinson "	14	7 00
Duncan McVicker "	14	7 00
John A Colvin "	14	7 00
G Berkstresser & Son "	14	7 00
A J Snively "	14	7 00
St. Clair Township.		
G D Trout, store	14	7 00
Simon Hershman & Co, store	14	7 00
K Oppenheimer, clothing store,	14	7 00
S Greenabaum	14	7 00
Miss A C Smith, store,	14	7 00
Nathan Wright "	14	7 00
Geo B Amick "	14	7 00
Isaiah Blackburn "	14	7 00
Horn & Brother "	14	7 00
Aldstadt & Co. distillery		15 00
Union Township.		
John M Walters, store,	14	7 00

N. B. Persons whose names are not contained in the above list, who have commenced business since April 1, 1866, will please inform the undersigned of the same.

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office, at the Court House in Bedford, on the 12th day of May A. D. 1866.

A. J. SANSOM,
ap20:4t Mercantile Appraiser.

MRS. TATE and MISS REA have returned from the City with the

MOST BEAUTIFUL
Assortment of
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

ever before offered in this market. In addition to this, they have with them a lady from Philadelphia, who has experience as a

Practical Milliner.

And having alse arranged to have a

MANTUA MAKER

from one of the city establishments, they are confident, they can offer to their customers, assurances of

SATISFACTION,

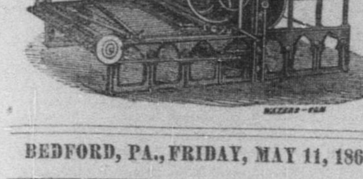
which cannot be surpassed.

April 20 :tf.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER

Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and ome articles below. ap:6tf

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1866.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞If you want employment, advertise.

☞If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

The Union State Central Committee

Will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 16th day of May, at three o'clock, P. M.

The attendance of every member of the Committee is earnestly solicited.

FR. JORDAN, *Chairman.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1866.

☞ At a Soldiers' Convention, held in Fulton county, the following resolutions complimenting our citizens were passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of Pennsylvania soldiers are due Col. Jordan, Penn'a. State Agent, at Washington, for the efficient and able manner he fills his position.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due Mr. Householder of the Senate and Messrs. Ross and Armstrong of the House for the interest they have taken in securing to the re-enlisted Veteran Volunteers an equalization of bounty.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS OF 1812.—The bill granting gratuities and annuities to soldiers of the war of 1812, and their widows, has passed the Senate and House; and no doubt has the signature of the Governor. It provides for the payment of a gratuity of $40, and hereafter of a yearly pension of $40, to all soldiers who served at least two months in the war of 1812, or were disabled in the service, or to the widows of the same. Application to be made to the Auditor General, by affidavit of the applicant to the fact of service or disability, verified by two witnesses; and in the case of widows, by the affidavit of the widow as to the time of service of her husband, and the fact of her lawful marriage.

Durborrow & Lutz have the blanks and are prepared to make immediate application.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—J. W. Dickerson and Isaiah H. Rawlins were admitted last week, to practice in the several courts of Bedford county. These gentlemen, we are told, passed very creditable examinations. We welcome them to the legal fraternity and hope they may become leading members of the profession. It is currently reported that Mr. Dickerson and B. F. Meyers, Esq. are about to open a law office in this place. Mr. Rawlins is at present located in Washington, D. C., where he expects to remain for the present. We wish both these worthy gentlemen abundant success in the prosecution of the arduous duties of their profession.

THE LIBEL SUITS.—The libel suits instituted by Hon. John Cessna against Messrs. Myers & Mengel and Messrs. Myers and Shannon were disposed of last week. The cases attracted considerable attention although not as much as they would have attracted six months ago. The case against Messrs. Myers & Mengel was submitted to the jury on Wednesday, the Court overruling all attempts to introduce evidence justifying the libel, or the absence of malice. The charge of the Court was admired by all parties as being clear and unexceptionable. The jury after an absence of two hours returned a verdict of "Not Guilty and defendants (Myers & Mengel) pay the costs." A *nol. pros.* was then entered in the case of Messrs. Myers & Shannon on condition that they pay costs. The counsel for Commonwealth, C. W. Brooke, Esq. of Philadelphia, won the admiration of all. He handled the case in such a manner as to convince even the uninitiated that he understands his profession. Mr. Brooke is quite a young man and cannot fail ere many years to be at the head of the legal profession in the State.

BOUNTY LANDS FOR SOLDIERS.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued an announcement in reply to a large number of communications from soldiers and others who served during the late war, stating that there is *no law granting lands or bounty land warrants to soldiers or sailors engaged in the late war against the rebellion.* The Homestead Act, as amended March 21, 1864, grants homesteads of one hundred and sixty acres to soldiers, sailors and *citizens* who reside thereon for a period of five years, at a cost of $10, and register and receiver's fees. Soldiers or sailors may file applications for a homestead while still in the military or naval service, and the period thereafter in which they may remain in the service will be counted as a portion of the five year's residence required.

☞The Provident Life Insurance and Investment Company of Chicago, Illinois, insures against the following accidents: All forms of dislocations, broken bones, ruptured tendons, Sprains, concussions, crushings, bruises, cuts, stabs, tears, gun shot wounds, poisoned wounds, burns and scalds, frost bites, bites of mad dogs or serpents, unprovoked assaults by burglars, robbers, murderers, etc. the action of lightning or sunstroke, the effects of explosions, chemicals, floods and earthquakes, suffocation or choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death to the insured, or of disability to follow his usual avocation. From $3.00 to $50.00 per week will be paid by this company for the period of twenty-six weeks in case of disability arrising from any of the above accidents. No one should hesitate a moment to take out a policy. Policies taken from one month one year or five years. Durborrow & Lutz, Agents, Bedford Penna.—tf.

DIGNIFIED RIVALRY.—A late number of the Gettysburg *Star* contains the following unjustifiable attack upon the Bedford Springs:

"But a watering place at Gettysburg must in the nature of things be a positive and a controlling influence for the public good. It must prove more than a match for the Democratic secession concern at Bedford, which under the auspices of James Buchanan and his associates, has exerted such a malign influence on the politics of the State and nation."

The establishing of a rival watering place at Gettysburg is all right and proper within itself, and the project will meet with much favor with those who desire to visit the historic grounds in that vicinity, but the effort to elevate Gettysburg by a depreciation of the merits of its neighbor, Bedford, we are compelled to say is the unkindest cut of all. Mr. Espey Anderson, the proprietor of the Bedford Springs, is, and was during the entire war, as loyal and patriotic a man as his Gettysburg cotemporaries dare be. The Springs were a public resort and if disloyal or obnoxious individuals visited them the proprietor was no more deserving of blame for it than were the citizens of Gettysburg deserving of credit for the victory gained at that place. We are no apologists for the Bedford Springs, but on the contrary we have had very little sympathy for the lack of enterprise manifested by the proprietor. We have every confidence that 5,000 or 6,000 visitors could be accommodated here as readily as the 1,000 or 1,500 that are now from year to year. Spring season barely opens up here when the announcement goes forth that Bedford is full and the thousands who would willingly come here, go off elsewhere. This is very much to be regretted and by a little more enterprise it could be remedied. We admire the joint stock plan being adopted at Gettysburg, which gives every individual in the community a specified amount of stock, provided he desires it, and thus the Springs will virtually belong to the people. We hope to hear that the above extract crept into the columns of the *Star* inadvertently as we cannot think that our neighbors desired to do such manifest injustice.

While we are upon this subject we will add that Levi Smith & Co. will erect a large three story hotel near the residence of Capt. George Smith, during the season for the accommodation of visitors. Hafer & Co. intend erecting buildings also at the Calybeate Spring north east of the Borough. We learn that Wm. Chenowith is also about to erect a large addition to his residence for the same purpose. There has been quite a demand here lately for hotel property and we are led to believe that in a few years a sufficient amount of enterprise will come forward and rescue us from the apathy which has settled down over the place. We want men of money and enterprise to come to this point at once and to spend both freely; we do not know a better opening.

THE LICENSE ON HUCKSTERS AND A MARKET.—Our readers were made aware in our last issue of the law increasing the license on hucksters in this county, and we now refer to it as the text upon which to predicate a short sermon on the necessity of a properly regulated market in Chambersburg. We have repeatedly adverted to this subject in our columns, but it seems without effect, for no one has as yet moved in the matter. While hucksters have been threading every road in the county to gather up all the marketing the region affords, and carry it away to supply the markets of the east, we have been content often to go to butterless tables for days together, while we were compelled to pay more for the short supply we were able to obtain than it would bring in the cities, and much more than the farmers received from the dealers who deprived us of this necessary article. As to poultry, he was a lucky man indeed who was able to buy two pullets in three months. Fruit and vegetables can only be obtained by going to the cities, and this is only done by a few grocerymen who often bring such short supplies that it is "first come, first served," and should you chance to be five minutes too late you must wait a week for the next chance supply. We do not wish to reflect on the grocers, for we are much obliged to them for supplying us by their enterprise with what we do not get, but rather to find fault with our citizens generally for not having a constant supply. Should we build a market house in a good locality, central in situation and well supplied with water, and then make a proper effort to induce farmers and others to attend on market days, we would no longer need complain of a scant supply of the necessaries of life. We may say it is as much to the interest of the farmers as to us, that Chambersburg should have a good market, but still it is ourselves who must first make the effort. We must afford the facilities. At no future time can so eligible a lot be purchased for the purpose, the old Market House being entirely out of the question, and a company should be organized at once to buy the lot and erect the buildings. We have no doubt if the project were once started a sufficient sum would be subscribed in a short time by persons in both town and county to pay for the ground and the buildings. Will no one undertake it. Like Brutus of old, we pause for a reply.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

The suggestions contained in the above are just as applicable to Bedford as to Chambersburg. Can't we induce our Borough authorities to determine to erect a market? There is no public improvement so imperiously demanded as this. Read the above article, and resolve that something must be done to relieve us of our present embarrassments.

EVERY SATURDAY.—This Weekly is in our opinion, precisely what it claims to be,—a journal of *choice* reading collected from current literature. The editor has the range of all the English and Continental Reviews, Magazines, and first-class Weeklies, which press into their service the ablest, wisest, and wittiest writers of Europe. From this immense storehouse, he selects that which he judges best adapted to suit the taste and intelligence of the American people.

The selections in the numbers already issued have embraced a wide variety of topics,—all of interest to cultivated minds, and nearly all of a character to be highly attractive to the majority of American readers. There have been excellent short stories, thrilling adventures, exquisite poems, graphic historical sketches, popular sientific articles such as appear originally only in English and French periodicals, racy essays in biography, criticism, and ancedote. In fact it contains the cream of foreign current literature, and is offered at a price that brings it within the reach of all.

Each number being complete in itself, it is just the thing for travellers; and each number is of such sterling merit that it is just the thing for those who stay at home. Whoever wishes the freshest and choicest foreign periodical literature, must get "Every Saturday." It is published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The tri-ennial Convention of School Directors of Bedford county met in the Court House, in this Borough, on Tuesday, the 1st of May, inst. for the purpose of the election of a County Superintendent for the ensuing term of three years.

The Convention was called to order by J. W. Dickerson, the county Superintendent. S. L. Russell, Esq. was called to the chair and C. W. Ashcom, Esq. and John P. Reed, Esq. were selected as secretaries. The President called the roll and 101 Directors answered to their names.

On motion of Hon. J. G. Hartley the convention proceeded to fix the salary for the next term. Hon. Job Mann moved to make it $1000, and on the call of the yeas and nays it was agreed to.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for county Superintendent with the following result:

H. W. Fisher received ....54 votes.
J. C. Long " ....24 "
H. Heckerman " ....15 "
J. W. Hughes " .... 8 "

H. W. Fisher having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly elected for the ensuing term. The Convention having completed its labors then adjourned.

Mr. Fisher is an excellent school man and we have every confidence that he will make a good Superintendent.

☞In all enterprises which have had for their object the development of the national resources, whether Railroad, Coal, Copper or Oil, as will be recollected those who *first* took hold of them made money, some larger amounts than others, according to their investments. Mining operations in the fields of Colorado and Nevada now mainly engross the public attention, and already several Companies have been organized upon Ledges in these districts, and are actively at work. When their "returns" now on the way in the shape of "bars of silver", and "bricks of gold" are received, the enthusiasm which already has manifested itself, as may be conceived, will be greatly increased.

As will be seen by advertisement on 3d page, the Virgin Gold Mining Company presents especial inducements to those wishing an interest in these auriferous regions: those desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity now presented of securing one or more of the $100 "original interests" should at once send in their subscriptions.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION IN ALTOONA.—On Thursday night at 12½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the store room below that of Mr. Bear & Co's. on Virginia St. below Annie, Altoona and though a dextrous effort was made to check the flames, it proved impossible to do so, until the entire row of store rooms and dwellings extending down to Alleghany street, were in ashes.

The Hotel known as the McClellan House on corner of Virginia and Alleghany St., fell a victim to the devouring element, which building was nearly covered by Insurance.

A portion of the other property is partially insured. Nearly two-thirds of the entire Block was destroyed, and but for the exertions of the members of the fire Companies, no portion of the same could have been saved.

Loss estimated between $30,000 and $40,000.—*Hol. Whig.*

COUNTY CUPERINTENDENT.—The School Directors of this county met according to law on Tuesday last for the election of County Superintendent of Common Schools, and on the second ballot elected Amos S. Smith, Esq. of this Borough. We hear some talk of contesting the election on the ground of illegality, but presume it will end in talk, and that Mr. Smith is good for a 3 years' sit.—*Fulton Republican.*

UNSEATED LANDS.—The Commissioners and Treasurer will meet at the Commissioner's office, on Wednesday, May 23rd, for the purpose of correcting all errors that may be found on the list of unseated lands advertised for sale on the 11th day of June next. Owners of unseated lands and others interested will do well to attend on that day.—2t.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES

All persons desiring us to announce their names for the various nominations to be made by the Republican County Convention will be charged as follows: Senator and Representative $4.00; Prothonotary and Sheriff $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner $2.00; all others $1.00. Cash or a responsible name to accompany the announcement:

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable person for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. N. C. EVANS as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM KARNS, of Hopewell township, as a suitable person for the nomination of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

POOR DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce HENRY S. FISHER, of South Woodberry tp., as a suitable person for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

MARRIED.

May 3d, 1866, by J. H. Wright, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM HARBAUGH, a private in Co. A, 84th Reg't., to Miss LOTTIE youngest daughter of Samuel Clark, all of St. Clair township.

On the 6th May, 1866, at Horn's Meeting House, by the same, Mr. JOHN SMITH, a private in Co. A, 84th Regt., to Miss ANNA, daughter of John Berkhimer of Union township.

On the 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. JOHN HOOVER and Miss MARY E. RISELING, both of this county.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., May 10.

Flour	$9.50a10.00	Coffee	33
Wheat	1.80	Sugar	15a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	85	Shoulder	16
Oats	35	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.50	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	30	Molasses	62a1.00
Eggs	15	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	40a45
Potatoes	1.25	Feathers	67
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	18	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

B. F. MEYERS.......................J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.

May 11, '66—1yr.

THIS WAY.

The Books of J. B. Farquhar, Esq., are in my hands for collection and settlement. Suits will be brought on all unsettled claims on his books from and after the first day of June next without respect to persons.

H. NICODEMUS.

Bedford, May 11, 1866, 3t.

New Advertisements.

A TELLING FACT.
The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.
The Time has come to Buy.
$20,000 WORTH
to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP
SUMMER GOODS,
Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODEN-WARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,
Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE.

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

May 11:3m.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, combining durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—800 yds. best yard wide all wool filling and pure all wool CARPETS, handsome new patterns, from 75 cts. up—A GREAT BARGAIN—just received.

May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct. 20,'65.

PIANO, STOOL AND COVER FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a
Piano, Stool and Cover
for $35.00, or the Piano for $25.00 and the Stool and Cover for $10.00. Any one wishing a BARGAIN should call VERY soon.

C. N. HICKOK,
Bedford, Pa.

May 11, '66, 4t.

THE VIRGIN
GOLD MINING COMPANY
OF COLORADO,

1250 "Original Interests"—$100 each, of which 250 are reserved for Working Capital.

Subscribers elect their own Officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company; each subscriber being eligible as one of its officers.

THE PRESIDENT

is to be chosen from among the Board of Directors.

THE DIRECTORS

are to be selected by the subscribers from among themselves, at the first meeting for organization.

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER

is to be a subscriber and selected by the Directors.

BANKERS.

The Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

SOLICITORS.

Theodore Cuyler, Esq., Robert D. Coxe, Esq.

Americans are proverbial for the avidity and commendable zeal with which they participate in enterprises having for their object the development of our national resources. At one time "Railroads"—at another "Coal"—then "Copper" or "Iron" and more recently "Oil" have been the all-absorbing topics.

In all these several enterprises, as will be recollected, those who FIRST took hold of them made money; some larger amounts than others, according to their investments.

Mining operations in the fields of Colorado and elsewhere *now* mainly engross the public attention. Considering that several such companies have been already organized—they are now at work—that the reports from their mines are highly favorable—that it is known that at the present time there are on the way from the ledges of Nevada and Colorado numerous "bars of silver" and "bricks of gold," it is believed that the enthusiasm already manifested on the subject will, in a little time, be so greatly increased on the recent and exhibit of these "returns," that innumerable companies will spring up, whose *stock*, being based at the *then* greatly inflated prices of ledges, will necessarily be less desirable than that now to be had—thereby giving to those who avail themselves of the occasion now presented, of securing "original interests;" an opportunity of *then* disposing of the large amount of stock each holder receives, at a handsome advance.

With these preliminary remarks the following *Prospectus* is respectfully presented.

The property of the Company proposes to be organized by the sale of these "original interests," consists of the following Ledges, all situated within a radius of five miles of Central City, Colorado.

Trail Creek District.	
Mammoth Lode,*	of 100 feet,
Never Fail Lode,†	of 200 feet,
Vanderbilt Lode,‡	of 200 feet,
Union Lode,	of 200 feet,
Gold Ophir Lode,	of 100 feet,
Trail Run District.	
Holman Lode,‖	of 200 feet,
Banner District.	
St. Louis Lode,	of 100 feet,
Pensacola Lode,	of 100 feet,
Upper Fall River District.	
Abe Lincoln Lode,	of 200 feet,
Washoe Lode,	of 200 feet,
Minnie, or "Louisa" Lode,	of 200 feet,
Riddle Lode.§	of 200 feet,

"Being a total of 2000 feet or nearly a half a mile in length horizontally, of rich Gold-producing territory, of unlimited depth, together with all the dips, spurs and angles, and also all the metals, ores, gold, silver and other metal-bearing quartz, rock, and earth therein, and all the rights, privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant and appurtenanced, or therewith usually had or enjoyed, under and subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States."

The titles to all of which claims have been examined by a membee of the Bar, resident in Colorado.

His opinion is as follows:

This is to certify that I have carefully examined the titles to the foregoing lodes or ledges, and am satisfied that they are perfect.

THOMAS MASON, Att'y at Law,
Central City, Colorado.

The space of a circular is too limited to give the opinions of numerous distinguished citizens and men of science who have examined this district; the following extracts relate thereto, and that of Professor Edward N. Kent in particular, of the New York U. S. Assay Office is directly in point:

Our late lamented President—Mr. Lincoln—during an interview with Speaker Colfax, relative to the hidden wealth of Colorado, Nevada, &c., said:

"I have very large ideas of the mineral wealth of our nation; I believe it practically inexhaustible."

The Hon. J. P. Upsher, Secretary of the Interior, in the *Official* Report presented to Congress, dated December 5th, 1864, referring to the then present condition of our Western Territories, says: "The wealth embedded in the rocks of that extensive region is actually inexhaustible, and it will furnish in future years, indirectly a principal part of our means of liquidating the debt contracted by the Government for the overthrow of the Great Rebellion."

The Hon. H. P. Bennett, delegate in Congress from Colorado, in a speech before the House of Representatives said: "Judging from what I know of the undeveloped resources of this country; from what I am told by practical miners who are well informed upon this subject, I do say here to-day before this House and before this Country, to be placed upon the records and read of all men—that within five year's time, and by the year 1869, the gold fields of Colorado Territory will produce $50,000,000 annually; and even then its full resources of mineral wealth in gold alone remain not wholly developed. I speak from the united testimony of many practical miners who have spent many years in the mines of California, when I say:—that the gold-bearing region of Colorado is far more extensive, quite as inexhaustible, and the gold-bearing quartz of a much richer quality than in California."

Professor Edward N. Kent, of the New York Assay Office, says:

"As to the extent of the gold mines of Colorado, I am not prepared to give an estimate, as I found enough to fully employ my time within a radius of five miles of Central City, [the location of the above Ledges,] but as to the richness of THEM, I have no hesitation in saying, *that I believe them to be the richest ever discovered.* With science, capital and the Pacific Railroad, Colorado is destined in my opinion, to rival or supersede California and Australia, and become the El Dorado of the World."

The opinion entertained by those abroad of claims in this district, is shown by the following extract:

English capitalists have purchased £600,000 of the Colorado mining lands, and their agents and employees are now *en route* to develop the same. The claims are principally in Russell and Trail districts, and a recent purchase has been the Seaton Lode of 1000 feet for which they paid £100,000.

An idea of the value of some claims (100 feet each) may be formed when the fact is considered that often occurs that they yield millions of dollars, and have in several instances been sold for $25,000 per foot. Mr. Fields, from 33⅓ feet of the Bobtail Lode has taken out already over $200,000 in gold, and $266,000 has been offered and refused for 34⅓ feet of this same lode, equal to $800,000 for a claim of one hundred feet.

As the purchase of either of the above lodes would require more money than the majority of persons have at command, it has been determined to consolidate them, and to divide them into Twelve Hundred and Fifty

ORIGINAL SHARES

which will cost the subscribers hereto

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH,

thus affording the man of limited means, as well as the capitalist, an opportunity to secure an interest in this region of "practically inexhaustible" wealth.

As all are aware, the usual plan adopted for the development of such a property is to form a company and issue certificates of stock. The plan here proposed may be considered *preliminary* to the formation of two or more Companies on these properties which are subject to no royalty, lease or mortgages.

The SUBSCRIBERS can then upon this solid and substantial basis, elect officers from among themselves, each subscriber being eligible to the position of an officer of the Company.

In order that handsome returns may be speedily realized, these subscriptions are based upon the proposition that the subscribers immediately on receipt of the Deeds (now ready for delivery, and which may be examined at the office of the undersigned before subscribing,) may lease their lands on heavy royalties, or at once organize Companies in the usual way for which there is an ample basis.

To accommodate those of moderate means, these "interests" are put at $100 each, in order to get the list filled at once, and to prevent any delay in the organization of the Company.

Considering the numerous valuable "Ledges" which constitute the *basis* of this enterprise—the fair and equitable features—the low prices at which "interests" in it are offered, and that each interest entitles the holder to his *pro rata* share of stock in *all* the Companies that may be organized upon them—also recollecting that in all, there are only 1000 interests to be sold, and it would only require one hundred gentlemen each to take *ten* ($1000) to absorb the whole, it is presumed that it is hardly necessary to suggest to those desiring to secure *one* or *more* of these original interests, to at once send in their subscriptions.

Checks or Drafts should be drawn to the order of the undersigned, whose endorsement will be a receipt, in addition to the one that will be promptly sent on receiving them.

United States 5-20's—10-40's—7-30's and other Government Bonds taken at par, and any premium or accrued interest therein allowed. Bonds may be sent by registered mail or by express.

The Books are now open. Subscriptions received by

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. Fourth & Walnut streets,
Philadelphia.

REFERENCES.

His Excellency, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Penn'a.	His Excellency, MARCUS L. WARD, Governor of N. Jersey.
HON. ELI SLIFER, Sec. of State of Penn'a.	HON. W. S. JOHNSON, Sec. of State N. Jersey.

HON. MORTON MCMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

Geo. M. Troutman, Pres't Central Nat Bank, Phila.
Geo. K. Zeigler, Pres't Nl. Bk. of Commerce "
Robert P. King, of King & Baird. "
Benjamin Orne, of J. F. & E. B. Orne, "
Edmund A. Souder, of E. A. Souder, & Co. "
L. Montgomery Bond, of Bond & Biddle, "
John Welsh, of S. & W. Welsh. "

☞ In sending subscriptions, give name and address *plainly*, in order that it may be correctly entered in the Subscription Book, from which receipts are issued, and from which Notices will be made out for the first meeting for organization.

* This Lode is very well developed, with vein of ore 4 feet in width; ore prospects well.

† There is one shaft on this Lode 20 feet deep and 50 long, and the crevice is 8 feet in width.

‡ This Lode is well developed, and considered one of the best in the district; there is a shaft on it 60 feet in depth with a vein of sulpherets four feet in width. Assays made of this ore prove it to be very rich.

‖ This is an A. I. Lode, and has a shaft of 75 feet in depth—vein of ore three feet in width and of good quality. Ore taken from this Lode yielded $106 per cord in gold.

§ This is really the richest Lode yet discovered in the district; it is well developed, and ore taken from this Lode yielded upwards of $800 per cord.

May 11, 1866.-6t.

GEORGE BLYMYER.......................JOHN F. BLYMYER.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Having formed a partnership, on the 6th day of March, 1866, in the

HARDWARE,
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

respectfully invite the public to their new rooms three doors West of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices, most of them at very reduced rates.

Persons desirous of purchasing

BUILDING HARDWARE

will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

We have on hand a large quantity of

WHITE LEAD

Which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rate. The particular brands to which we would invite attention are the
Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

Also,

French Porcelain Demar Varnish,
and Varnishes of all kinds,
FLAX SEED OIL (PURE.)
TURPENTINE and ALCOHOL.

All kinds of

IRON AND NAILS.
No. 1 Crystal Illuminating Coal Oil, and Lamps in Profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckels, Rings, Horns and Webbing Leather of all kinds. Also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Binding, Pegs, etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will find at Blymyer and Son's Store a great variety of Household Goods, Knives and Forks, of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call, and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvement. Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use. Shovels, Forks and Spades.

GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES and SNATHES,

Fishing Tackel, Brushes of all kinds, Demi-johns, Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of other articles.

$20,000 WANTED.

We would like to get it if our friends would let us have it; less will do, but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the 1st of March, to enable us to close our old Books. This should be done.

may4:tf GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

STRAY COLTS.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, living in Harrison township, on the 16th of April last, two black mare colts, one about three years old and the other about two. The older one has a white spot on the left side and the other a white spot on the forehead. The owner will come forward and comply with the law or they will be disposed of as the law directs.

may4;3t SAMUEL MAY.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a Large and General Assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, assuring them they will find

BARGAINS

in every department of our stock.

TERMS—CASH PREFERRED—By special agreement a Credit of six months can be had.

Interest charged on all accounts after period named.

A. B. CRAMER.

May 1, 1866.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!
STOVE EMPORIUM,
AND
TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT.
B. M. BLYMYER & CO.

Have just refitted their splendid stock of Stoves and Tinware at the old stand of Blymyer & Son, and persons in need of anything in their line will find it to their advantage to give them a call. They have on hand a full assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

with fixtures, together with the many different articles of

TIN and TOILET WARE,

necessary for complete house furnishing purposes

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Should bear in mind that their orders will always be promptly attended to, and a full share of their patronage is solicited.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

Done in the most approved manner, and on the shortest possible notice.

REPAIRING promptly attended to with neatness and dispatch.

The patrons and friends of the firm of BLYMYER & SON will find them elegantly fitted upon the corner lately occupied by Mrs. Stewart, with a complete stock of Hardware, &c. always on hand, may4:tf

GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines

WERE AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES
OF THE
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.

Boston, 18 Sumner street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisuille, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.

For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 27, 6mo.

WHO? WHO? WHO?

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

We have a correct and striking photograph of the next Governor of Pennsylvania, which we will send by mail for 25 cents. If we *mistake the man*, the money will be refunded immediately after election next October. Is it Geary or Clymer? Write and see. Address

BARTLESON & CO.,
611 Chestnut street, Phila.

may4:2m.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing by Hunting, Fishing, or in every other manner, upon the premises of the subscribers in Bedford township, as they are determined to enforce the law against all not complying with this notice.

HENRY DIBERT,
WM. PHILLIPS.

may4:3t

WM. HARTLEY..............................S. S. METZGER.

HARTLEY & METZGER

Having formed a partnership on the first day of April, 1866, in the

Hardware & Farm Machinery Trade,

now invite the public to examine their

MAMMOTH STOCK,

which they will sell at low figures for CASH.

IRON AND NAILS at lowest cash prices at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PAINTS, fresh, durable and beautiful pure Liberty White Lead, Penn Treaty White Lead, Mansion White Lead, China Gloss, Turpentine, Flax seed oil, Copal and Demar Varnish Brushes of all kinds for sale cheap at HARTLEY & METZGER.S.

GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES SNEADS, and Harvesting Implements in great variety and at all prices, for sale by HARTLEY & METZGER.

SPRINC TOOTH RAKES, GUM SPRING Grain Drills, Improved Cider Mills, Eureka Fodder and Straw Cutters for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

$5.00 WASHING MACHINE and the great *Anti Cog Wheel* wringer, now on exhibition at HARTLEY & METZGER'S. Call and see this invention before purchasing elsewhere.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley & Metzger's Store a great variety of household Hardware, such as Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality. Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHEST, Best, Safest and Purest, and for these reasons the CHEAPEST COAL OIL in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley & Metzgar's. You who have never used any other than the *"common truck,"* try it, compare it! and you will always go to Hartley & Metzger's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley & Metzgar's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, etc. Coal Oil Lamps repaired.

50 *GREEN CASTLE* Grain Cradles, Natural bent fingers will be received by Hartley & Metzger, who are exclusive agents for Bedford county. Order soon.

BUCKEYE Reapers and Mowers with all the new improvements, among which is the wonderful Dropping invention. Also, a few "FARMER MOWERS" for sale by Hartley & Metzger. Order soon as the supply is short for this season.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS of the most improved pattern, track and all complete, cheper, and better than hinges, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

DEMI-JOHN'S for *Mineral Water*, at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

FISHING TACKLE, RODS, HOOKS lines etc. etc. Shot Guns, powder, shot, caps, ect. at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

50 *BEREA GRIND STONES* and fixtures at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PATENT WHEEL GREASE, THE BEST White Wash, Blacking and Scrub Brushes in town at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

GO TO HARTLEY & METZGER'S TO get your money back.

$10,000 DUE AND WANTED. OLD Merchants say: it is necessary to quit business in order to settle up. That many people are so mean, after you have credited them that when you try to get your honest dues from them, they will "shy off" and spend their money or run up accounts at other stores, and you will lose their custom.

I don't want to quit business, I must have money. I have been indulgent, I want every man and woman who owes me by book acct. or note to PAY me now. I don't want them to act mean and "shy off." Stand up to the counter like men, pay if you can; if you can't pay, settle someway. I will sue only those who don't seem to want to pay and quit me because I dun them. Let all concerned call at once to settle. Thankful to a generous public for their patronage, I hope they will favor the new firm of HARTLEY & METZGER, they will try to do right.

Respectfully
W. HARTLEY.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN A BLAZE.

Fort Bedford Silences Opposition!

The subscriber has purchased the building generally known as "Washington's Headquarters," for many years occupied by the Hon. John Cessna and fitted it up in a neat style for the reception of a

FANCY STORE

which she has just opened. No efforts and expense have been spared to make this the

"Fashionable Bazaar."

All the

LATEST STYLES

which grace the Eastern cities, (she having just returned from the East) will be found here, consisting of

Millinery and Fancy Dress Goods,
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts,
Sack Coats
and Shawls;
A splendid article of
Hand-made Ladies'
Misses' and
Children's Shoes,
with a great variety of
Notions,
Dress Trimmings,
etc., etc., etc.

The services of an Eastern lady, of

VAST EXPERIENCE

have been secured, who will be pleased to exhibit our goods to those who favor us with their patronage.

OUR MOTTO IS

Quick Sales and Ready Profits.

TERMS exclusively cash.

E. V. MOWRY.

April 27, 3mo.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUBLE

TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson, will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.
Agents.

April 27, 3mo.

THE SALEM LEG.

Under the Patronage of the United States Government. Models of this superior leg may be seen at the Agency of the SALEM LEG COMPANY, No. 33 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

Call and see them, or send for a circular containing full information. Apl. 27. 1m.

Farm, Garden & Household.

MANURING CORN IN THE HILL.

When manure is scarce and the greatest effect is demanded the first season, or when corn is on a good sod, and a little start is wanted at first, or when the land is rather cold and the season uncertain, it is best to manure in the hill for corn. If one has a fine compost, say of swamp muck and manure, containing one-fourth of the latter, after marking out, a good shovelful may be distributed to three or four hills, and the corn dropped directly upon it. If, however, the compost is made up of ashes, superphosphate, guano, poudrette, etc., singly or mingled, it must be mixed with soil and covered with a little earth besides, or the seed may be killed by coming in contact with it. Such active fertilizers, and the list is large, must always be used with care, not to have the seed injured. Yet they are needed close at hand, for the encouragement of the young plant as soon as it starts. Superphosphate, ashes, gypsum, soda-saltpeter, etc., may be applied upon the hill after the corn is up, or, at least, after planting, with quite as good effect as if put in the hill.

The list of concentrated manures which may be made on the farm, or bought, is quite large, and if any person visits the manufactories of various kinds in this vicinity he will often be able to secure much that is of value to himself, and do the shoemaker, soap boiler, brewer, tanner, butcher, or glue boiler, a favor also.—*American Agriculturist.*

GRASS LAND, HOW TO IMPROVE IT.

If you ask this question of many farmers, the only reply will be, break up and sod down afresh. Others will hesitate before giving this uniform answer. They will insist on looking at the land first, or at least will wish to know what is the matter with the present grass crop. Is some part of the field mossy or boggy? or does it grow certain coarse grasses which indicate undue moisture at the bottom? If so, their eyes will be opened, and they will reply, in medical language, that "underdraining is indicated." Nothing does the land need so much as this; nothing will do it material good, until this is first attended to. Plowing and manuring will be nearly all useless, so long as the land is clogged with surface water.

If this is not the trouble, they will enquire whether foul weeds have got possession, to the exclusion of wholesome grasses. If not, but the trouble is simply an impoverishment of the surface by long cropping, they will advise to scarify the sward in the fall with a heavy harrow, tearing up the mosses, and disturbing the soil a little, so that it will receive fresh seed. Then they will sow from ten to fifteen quarts per acre of clear Timothy and Red Top in equal parts, and cover the same with a light harrow. We should have said, too, they will apply a good coat of old manure before the seed sowing. In this way repeating the manure once in two years, many a meadow or pasture can be brought up to a high state of productiveness. If, however, the land is infested with white daisy, dock, or thistle the only way will be to breek it up thoroughly, cultivate it five years with crops and grain, and finally seed down again. Manuring should go along with this cultivation, of course. When seeding down, be not sparing of seed, but use half a bushel of Timothy and the same of Red Top. If Red Ctover is desired, it should not generally be sowed until in the spring, as it is apt to winter-kill. If our farmer is a progressive man, perhaps he will enquire whether the grass crop could not be improved by irrigation. We believe much is to be realized from this practice during the next generation.—*American Agriculturist.*

OIL THE HARNESS

And have it repaired if necessary, before a drier season sets in. Wash it thoroughly with warm soft water and castile soap, and brush out every particle of dirt before putting on the oil. This is *the* important point. Better not oil at all than to apply it on dirty leather. The harness should be taken apart and the pieces washed and oiled separately. Rub on the oil while the leather is softened with the water. It can be applied at once if the leather is rubbed a little with a dry cloth. It should be soft, but not too wet. After applying the oil hang up to dry for a few hours, till the oil is absorbed. Old harness, that has been neglected, and is dry and hard, bad better not be oiled. It will do no good. The evil is already done. The fibres of the leather have lost more or less of their tenacity, and oil will not restore it. In fact, by softening the leather it only weakens it—just as a wet sheet of paper will tear more easily than a dry one. Oil does not add to the strength of leather; it merely softens it and keeps it from cracking. It is a preventative of decay—not a restorer. Harnesses are now so high that it is more than ever important to take good care of them. Never let them suffer for want of oil; kept in good repair they will last as long again.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE DECORATION OF SMALL FRONT YARDS.

The *Agriculturist* has a large circle of readers whose landed possessions do not exceed one or two city lots, and we like occasionally to have an article especially for these. Most of them, whether living in city or village, have a small space between the house and the street, which they wish to turn to the best account, as it is constantly in view not only of passers by, but from the windows of the dwelling. Where the soil and situation are favorable, these little patches may be kept gay with flowers during the whole season, provided a reserve stock of plants be kept in pots in the back yard, ready to replace those which go out of bloom. We have seen these little flower gardens kept up very nicely; but more generally they promise well in spring, languish in summer, and by autumn are sad pictures of desolation. One who would keep a place of this kind looking well all the season, has to persevere against difficulties. The soil is usually poor and shallow, and the heat and dust are so destructive to flowers, that any but the most ardent enthusiasts are too apt to be discouraged and give up in despair.

Those who wish to give the front yards a comely look, and are unable to have a well kept flower bed, will be glad of some suggestions to this end. A neat bit of close and well kept turf, is always pleasing, and upon this, one or more evergreen shrubs, according to the size of the spot, will be in good taste, and give a cheerful look, summer and winter. But to have even this, the soil must be looked to. Often the rubbish left by the builders is just covered with soil, and the place fit for nothing but weeds. Among the shrubs suited for such places, the Norway Spruce and Arbor Vitæs are the most readily attainable, and they stand rough treatment better than most others. Though they are naturally trees, they may be kept as shrubs. Select those well furnished to the base with branches, and then keep them small and dense bp the use of the knife. The Siberian, Golden, and other varieties of Arbor Vitæ make beautiful specimens treated in this way. The Dwarf Pine, or some of the Junipers, may be planted with good effect. If the place is somewhat shaded, some of the broad-leaved Evergreen shrubs may be used.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th of March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School, Bounty and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, county of Bedford, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the arrearages of Taxes due, and the costs accrued thereon, and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

GEORGE MARDOFF, Treas.

Bedford Township.

Acres.	per.	Warrantees or Owners.	
300		Solomon Diehl	$2 44
420		Daniel Barley	1 58
		Broad Top.	
150		James Entriken	5 84
75		William Gray	4 92
21		Wm P Schell	96
63		M J Martin	3 96
440	33	James Patton	14 90
440	13	do do	21 02
175	131	do do	8 82
58	44	do do	3 11
380		Francis Mowing	62 86
422	39	Barret Mowing	6 98
466		John Stone	8 69
465½		Isaac Kerr	15 00
440		John Razor	72
376		F Mowing	78
51		Wm T Daugherty	11 19
398		John Beltz	17 75
63		Jacob Myers	9 46
75		John Devereaux	56 86
342		Daniel Kerr	32 39
403		John Bollman	47 96
402	13	William Bunn	16 54
30		Lewis T Watson	17 90
372		Samuel L Tobias	14 76
427		Mary Montgomery	3 18
205		Newlin & Marshall	44 00
433		Margaret Montgomery	3 24
421		John Montgomery	3 22
25		John Figard	58
289		Eph Foster & W P Schell	8 68
14		James Figard	1 92
495		Ulrich Danner	4 44
30		Anders (owned by R. Wilson)	8 40
5		Adam Evans	48
62		William Figard	10 50
842		William Lane	188 08
480		C A Reamer	20 32
61		Loy & Patton	8 40
100		Dunlap & Evans	28 00
		Christian Barnet	13 78
3		Anderson, Lewis & Evans	67
32		Josiah Bacon	55 04
269	156	James Patton	13 95
12	108	do do	10 14
7	70	do do	11 13
110	150	do do	10 99
393	197	do do	11 09
21	210	Jas Patton & Wm Foster	5 04
77		Wm Anderson's heirs	19 63
25		John King's heirs	30 60
15		Entriken & Wilson	5 63
13		Entriken & Patterson	1 56
49		James Entriken	11 67
15		do do	12 47
49		Fluck & Dunlap	16 47
110		Hopewell Iron & Coal Co.	6 60
438		do do do	7 50
168		do do do	5 04
8		do do do	60
100		do do do	3 00
30		Huntingdon & B. T. R R co	46
75		do do do	1 12
250		do do do	22 66
30		John Hinish	32
16		Kessler & Whitney	2 40
19		Peter Kessler	4 12
27		Alex King and John Osborn	40 67
170		Alex King & Co	194 21
135		J N Lane's heirs & W Foster	182 74
338		do do & Chivingston	834 07
200		do do & J Kerr	59 13
404		John N Lane & Co	12 12
440		John N Lane	157 80
400		John N Lane & Co	47 00
125		do do	8 78
409		do do	17 15
408		do do	59 32
210		do do	6 30
135		John McCanles	16 29
50		Rev P E Phelps	4 26
220		Phelps & Russell	40 75
119		James Patton	6 09
165		do do	1 94
12		William Rogers	806
8		do do	1 20
267		Jos Richardson & Shreaves	31 00
63		do do	10 67
175		P A Wilson & McCanles	38 50
289		P A Wilson	38 68
11		Warsing & Evans	36 00
100		Naomi Fisher	34 00
110		Castner, Cartman & Cummings	36 37
90		John A Canada	38 15
70		Wm M Hall & Figard	20
135		John W Whitney	45 16
50		do do	21 25
30		do do	9 75
		Colerain.	
90		Jos & Eml Diehl	81
437		Arthur Brown	1 28
		Cumberland Valley.	
50		James Heyden	56
106	117	Wm M Hall	32
400		James Smith	11 88
		Harrison.	
412		Danl Hinkle	1 36
349		John Tiernan	96
42	56	Barclay & Lyon	2 18
75		Andrew P Miller	1 92
		Hopewell.	
200		John Corby	2 40
413		John Kerr	7 12
150		James Howard	88
101½		Michael Sipe	17 40
404		Richard Moan	1 76
420		John Cherry	1 32
404		Joseph Moan	1 50
409½		Samuel Moan	2 37
424	35	Alexander Moan	3 48
106½		John McIlnay	1 68
192		Timothy Moan	1 38
200	54	Israel Moan	1 30
196		Zachariah Moan	1 10
222		Elizabeth Piper	1 38
212	20	John Boyd	63
216	60	Isabella Davis	76
220½		William Piper	64
238		John Hardin	76
221		Ignatius Hardin	64
434	125	James Wilson	64
187	40	David Piper	46
426		George F. Abbott	84
213		Joseph Lancaster	60
99		Richard Clark	28
402	57	Steven Moan	1 62
212		Robert Shaw	1 20
200		William Nicholas	76
400		Isaac Cavan	2 27
400		Margaret Cavan	2 50
25		Milligen & Benedict	24
9		Puderbaugh's heirs	18
5		A Rinan do do	22
402		Francis Johnston	1 72
443		William Lane	54
365		Daniel Montgomery	1 26
324		Alexander Montgomery	1 08
368		Geo Hinish	1 32
286		William Foster	96
75		Robert Montgomery	28
900		— Carr	3 36
80		— Swartz	30
		Londonderry,	
395		Daniel Green	1 20
220		James Shaw	1 22
149		George Wolford	8 61
		Liberty.	
200		Mary Gordon	13 19
200		James Gordon	10 76
490		Thomas Jones	17 70
150½		Stephen Kerr	3 99
165		Edward Langley	15 85
200		Jacob Miller	7 88
200		Elizabeth Miller	7 53
200		Mary Piper	5 99
200		Amelia Piper	8 08
400		Edward Stone	20 68
132		John Town	22 56
86		George Thompson	60
50		James Entriken	2 46
403		Alex Montgomery	7 17
200		John Kerr	7 65
200		Samuel Kerr	7 44
100		George B Kay	2 68
200		Francis Moans	10 97
200		Milligen & Benedict	4 11
40		Peter Bowser	68
5		George Thompson	22
½ Lot		Luke Feeney	56
8 Lots		Gen. Wm H Irvine	1 72
1 do.		G D Trout	47
200		John Stone	4 58
200		Bernard Moans	8 31
102		John McIlney	78
132		David Piper	3 99
200		Maria Alberti	3 38
107		— Bartlebaugh	2 36
32		Thomas & John King	139
70		William P Schell	5 22
14		do do	2 00
40		A B Cruett	2 45
1 Lot		Henry Stonerook	94
1 do		Daniel Stoner	3 71
1 do		Daniel Bear	3 63
1 do		Samuel Yingling	1 43
1 do		Jacob Biddle	47
1 do		Ephraim Smeltzer	1 00
1 do		M Stone	18
1 do		J Troutman	36
1 do		James Dunn	1 24
1 do		Terry Kinney	84
½ do		Goffrey's heirs	1 24
1 do		Saml McCarmack	24
1 do		Daniel Barc	1 12
1 do		Mrs Lawrence	61
1 do		Ann Scott	2 48
1 do		S J Africa	2 77
		Providence East.	
1219		Samuel Tate's heirs	84
900		do do	44
800		do do	44
224½		do do	22
105	95	Mahlon Barton	30
95	55	Joshua Hixon	30
402	46	Keziah Logan	1 20
400	75	John Cavan	1 20
400		Isaac Cavan	1 20
401	40	James Cavan	1 20
394	38	Thomas Logan	1 20
210		George Deweese	90
50		P. Clingerman or S Williams	46
204		Jacob Ritchey	33
17		J Spark's heirs or F Gibbs	16
		Providence West.	
40		David Roller	28
211	104	Thomas M Ritchey	72
300		Isaac Ritchey	1 20
		St. Clair.	
411		William Snively	2 40
62		Henry Koontz	1 00
		Southampton.	
435		Henry Whetstone	1 32
177	31	James Reed	2 40
362	19	C Loyer & G H Spang	1 42
		Union.	
400		John Swaggart	6 80
400		Leonard Swaggart	6 80
266		Alexander Gardner	4 46
116		Wm Smith	1 94
43		Samuel Burket	81
116		John Shee	1 49
50		Frederick Snyder	81
274		Jeremiah Jackson	5 72
130		Jacob Swaggar	2 78
440		William Pearson	6 41
380		Ebenezer Branham	6 45
120		Conrod Imler	1 98
200		Christley Bowser	3 14
100		George Laib	1 64
100		Jacob Burket	1 79
150		Peter Shoenberger	1 82
123		John Still	6 80
200		Michael Shimer	2 90
60		Brumbaugh & Co now Michael shaefer	1 68
50		Couples, Brush Mt.	82
433		Hugh Porter	2 06
339		Griffith Evans	7 28
403¾		Philip stire	6 82
439		John Martin	10 30
438		John Taylor	2 00
330		Wm Hunt	7 39
363½		Alexander Scott	7 35
127		Dr. P. Shoenberger	4 27
124		do do	5 15
20		do do	32
90		do do (Warrior ridge)	2 04
80		Bowser (Brush Mt.)	2 39
		Woodberry South.	
135		Peter Shoenberger (ridge)	4 88
222		Elizabeth Piper	62
54	100	John S. Hetrick	28
80		J F.Loy,now J.Lingenfelter	38
268		Peter Shoenberger	3 20
		Woodberry Middle.	
180		Danl Montgomery	3 44
40		Adam Burgert	1 66
77		do do	1 50
4½		do do	48
5		do do	48
10		Henry Burgert	2 49
6		Isaac Burgert	1 62
15		do do	2 28
22		Kensingers heirs	1 50
27		Jacob Hoover	2 28
62		John McFadden	6 60
16		George Nicodemus	2 74
50		John Nicodemus	4 62
50		John Stonerook	6 91
18		Samuel Shriver	2 14
15		Jacob Zook	2 49
15		do do	2 55
40		Stonerook (part of Watt tract)	1 28
150		Robert Montgomery	4 90
13		Jacob Furrey	92
20		Rinehart Replogle	4 90
13		John Teeter	1 48
12		Samuel Teeter	1 68
15		Jacob Smith	2 16
19		Jacob Z Smith	2 48
17		George Smith	2 28
20		Archibald McFadden	2 48
14		Henry Stonerook	2 48
60		John Treash	1 14
46		Burner's heirs	2 28

apl6:8t

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
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PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

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S. E. HENRY & CO.

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and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK &c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

july28,651yr.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Monday, November 13,1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. Accom. A. M.	Express P. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS Accom. P. M.	Express A. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.		Arrives	Arrive
4 15	8 10	Huntingdon......	11 39	5 45
4 35	8 38	M'Connellstown	11 19	5 24
4 43	8 36	Pleasant Grove.	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54	Marklesburg.....	10 55	5 00
5 16	9 10	Coffee Run......	10 39	4 45
5 24	9 18	Rough & Ready	10 31	4 36
5 36	9 30	Cove............	10 19	4 24
5 46	9 34	Fisher's Summit	10 15	4 20
Arrives	Arrives		Leaves.	Leaves.
5 55	9 49	Saxton	10 00	4 05
	Leaves.			Arrives
	10 00			
	10 20	Riddlesburg......		3 35
	10 28	Hopewell.........		3 27
	10 46	Piper's Run......		3 09
	11 18	Hamilton.........		2 47
	10 31	Bloody Run.......		2 34
	Arrives			Leaves.
	11 35	Mount Dallas......		2 30
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
	Lea vs			
	10 40	Saxton............		3 50
	10 55	Coalmont.........		3 35
	11 00	Crawford..........		3 25
	Arrives			3 25
	11 00	Dudley...........		
		Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.

Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.:tf

---

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Hopkin's "Own Make,"
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
NUMBER 628 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's HOOP SKIRTS, in this City; gotten up expressly to meet the WANTS OF FIRST-CLASS TRADE; embracing the newest and most desirable Styles and Sizes of "Gore Trails," of every lehgth—from 2¾ to 4 yds. round,—20 to 56 Springs, at $2 to $5. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2¼ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1.40 to $3.15.

Our line of Misses' and Children's SKIRTS, are proverbially beyond all competition, for variety of styles and sizes—as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 Springs at 35 cents to $2.25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are WARRANTED to give Satisfaction; but buy none as such, unless they have, "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street," Stamped on each Tab!

Also, constantly on hand, GOOD SKIRTS, Manufactured in New York, and Eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap Skirts—15 springs, 85 cents; 20 springs, $1.00—25 springs, $1.15—30 springs, $1.25 and 40 springs $1.50.

☞ Skirts, made to Order and Repaired.

☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!

March 9, 1866—4m.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
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D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
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mar9:1yr Bedford. Pa.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Miss KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER

Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,
JULIANA STREET,
are constant receiving

NEW GOODS.

They keep a fine assortment of
BONNETS and HATS,
BONNET SILKS and VELVETS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS;
a fine assortment of
Zephyr Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Comforts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Ladie's and Children's Hose, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Collars & Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.
Also,
Skirt Braids, Embroidery Braids, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Zephyr, Corsets, Head Nets, Belt Buckles, &c. &c.

CLOAKS AND COATS

of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of

CLOTH,

which they will make up on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of sewing. Ladies who want a good fit should give them a call.

nov3:1yr

O YES! O YES!

WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.

The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.

Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.

Nov. 3.:6m. WM.T.BERDI

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

POLLAK & SON.
MEERSCAUM MANUFCTURERS,
692 BROADWAY, NEAR FOURTH ST., N. Y.

Wholesale and retail at reduced rates. Pipes and Holders cut to order and repaired. All goods warranted genuine. Send stamp for Circular. Pipes $6 to $80 each.

ap. 6:1mo

KINGSFORD'S CELEBRATED CORN STARCH, FAHNESTOCK'S FARINA nd HOMINY, just received and for sale at the abarain store G. R. & W. OSTER.

THE MACEDON

SILVER MINING COMPANY
OF
NEVADA.

Organized under a Special Charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

LOCATION OF MINES,
San Antonio, Nye county, Nevada.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CAPITAL STOCK............**$1.000.000**
20,000 shares---PAR VALUE, $50 EACH.
Present Subscription Price, $40 pr share.
ALL STOCK UNASSESSABLE.

OFFICERS.

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CONSULTING MINEROLOGIST,
EUGENE N. RIOTTE, Esq., Austin City; Nevada.

This Company has been organized for the purpose of prosecuting the business of Silver Mining on a thoroughly legitimate basis, devoid of all attempts at speculation. Their property comprises six (6) separate, distinct, Silver-bearing Ledges or Lodes in San Antonio Mining District, Nye county, Nevada, in the richest portion of the celebrated "Reese-river Region," and admirably located in every respect for profitable mining. These Silver Mines are known respectively as the CÆSAR, CICERO, SHAKESPEARE, SHAY and CURTIS, PALESTINE and MACEDON LEDGES, and the property of the Company consists of an original location of 1,000 feet along the course of each vein, or a grand total of SIX THOUSAND FEET OF MINING GROUND. The Secretary of the Company has visited these mines in company with several experienced miners and mining engineers, and given them a thorough examination. Full particulars in regard to their inexhaustible wealth and resources will be furnished on application at the Principal Office,

809 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

where also can be seen the richest cabinet of silver ores, silver bullion, &c., ever exhibited in the Atlantic States. Abundant evidence of the most satisfactory and conclusive charecter has been furnished the Board of Directors in regard to the wealth and permanence of the mines. The title to the property has been subjected to the most careful examination, and found to be perfect in particular—of which fact the highest official endorsements have been obtained. The Company have secured the services of a thoroughly experienced Mining Superintendent (a resident of Nevada), who is already engaged in the extraction of ore from the mines. As soon as the working capital of the Company is secured, the erection of permanent and efficient reduction works will be commenced.

The six silver-bearing ledges belonging to this Company range in width from three to fifteen feet, and assays of average ore from near the surface range from *one hundred to over one thousand dollars per ton in silver.*

No other Silver Mining Company has yet been organized in the Atlantic States with such an absolute assurance of success, and those who are fortunate enough to secure stock in the MACEDON SILVER MINING COMPANY will rerp a munificent reward, in the shape of early and unexampled dividends, and the consequent rapid enhancement of the market value of the Stock.

A full Prospectus of the Company will be issued previous to January 1st.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
Now open at the
GENERAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Phila.

Subscriptions received by
REED & SCHELL, } Bankers,
RUPP, SHANNON & CO, }
jan5:tf BEDFORD, PA.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

A CONTINUAL FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.
$20,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered in ninety days.
BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.

G. R. & W. OSTER,

ARE NOW RECEIVING
A VERY LARGE AND
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW AND CHEAP
WINTER GOODS,
PURCHASED SINCE THE
Recent Decline in Prices,
Which enable us to sell
AT REDUCED PRICES,
all the
NEW STYLES and SHADES

French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,

FROM 25 CENTS UP,

Grain Bags and Bagging, Tickings and Table Diapers,

LADIES' FURS,

Shawls, Coats and Chesterfields, Hoop and Baimoral Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Wool and Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c

PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING
TOBACCOS and CIGARS
of the very best quality,
Together with
10001 other articles
to which we invite the early attention of all in search of
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.
OUR TERMS ARE CASH,
UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Bedford, Nov. 17, 1865.:4m.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manutured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
No. 137North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine(Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews...............	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews..............	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews...........	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews............	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine..............	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review...	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews....	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

J. R BURBORROW......................JOHN LUTZ

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,

U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

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ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN
andtherefore you ought to

INSURE
IN THE
PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE
AND
Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,
We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from **$500 to $10,000** in case of death, and pay you from **$5** to **$50** per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams and Brother is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons owing accounts or notes to said Firm will please call and settle immediately as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, Pa. March 16, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, Pa., March 16, 1866–3m.

1866. PHILADELPHIA WALL PAPERS. 1866.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
manufacturers of
Paper Hangings and Window Shades,
Corner FOURTH & MARKET Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B. Always in Store, a large stock of
LINEN AND OIL SHADES.
mar2:3m

BOD'S OYSTER and PIC NIC CRACKERS, and BUTTER BISCUIT, the best in the United States. The latter particularly well adapted for food for children and delicate persons; very light, palatable and nutritious.

In store and for sale by
dec22 G. R. & W. OSTER.

SALT. A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNEL.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retai
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STTFFS
general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by specia agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home, Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bushper day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.